

=> D 1-37

- L10 ANSWER 1 OF 37 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.  
 AN 1999315407 EMBASE  
 TI Suppression of anchorage-independent growth of human cancer cell lines by the drs gene.  
 AU Yamashita A.; Hakura A.; Inoue H.  
 CS H. Inoue, Department of Tumor Virology, Research Institute Microbial Disease, Osaka University, 3-1 Yamadaoka, Suita, Osaka 565-0871, Japan  
 SO Oncogene, (26 Aug 1999) 18/34 (4777-4787).  
 Refs: 73  
 ISSN: 0950-9232 CODEN: ONCNES  
 CY United Kingdom  
 DT Journal; Article  
 FS 016 Cancer  
 022 Human Genetics  
 029 Clinical Biochemistry  
 LA English  
 SL English
- L10 ANSWER 2 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS DUPLICATE 1  
 AN 1999:368611 CAPLUS  
 DN 131:139768  
 TI Thyroid hormone, T3-dependent phosphorylation and translocation of Trip230 from the Golgi complex to the nucleus  
 AU Chen, Yumay; Chen, Phang-Lang; Chen, Chi-Fen; Sharp, Z. Dave; Lee, Wen-Hwa  
 CS Department of Molecular Medicine and Institute of Biotechnology, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, San Antonio, TX, 78245-3207, USA  
 SO Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. (1999), 96(8), 4443-4448  
 CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424  
 PB National Academy of Sciences  
 DT Journal  
 LA English
- L10 ANSWER 3 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS DUPLICATE 2  
 AN 1999:222681 CAPLUS  
 DN 131:3357  
 TI Modulation of cell proliferation by cytokeratins K10 and K16  
 AU Paramio, Jesus M.; Casanova, M. Llanos; Segrelles, Carmen; Mittnacht, Sybille; Lane, E. Birgitte; Jorcano, Jose L.  
 CS Cell and Molecular Biology Program, CIEMAT, Madrid, E-28040, Spain  
 SO Mol. Cell. Biol. (1999), 19(4), 3086-3094  
 CODEN: MCEBD4; ISSN: 0270-7306  
 PB American Society for Microbiology  
 DT Journal  
 LA English
- L10 ANSWER 4 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS DUPLICATE 3  
 AN 1999:369709 CAPLUS  
 DN 131:143382  
 TI Inhibition of interleukin-6 promoter activity by the 24 kDa isoform of fibroblast growth factor-2 in HeLa cells  
 AU Delrieu, Isabelle; Faye, Jean-Charles; Bayard, Francis; Maret, Arlette  
 CS Laboratoire d'Endocrinologie et Communication Cellulaire INSERM U397, Institut Louis Bugnard, C.H.U. Rangueil, Toulouse, 31403, Fr.  
 SO Biochem. J. (1999), 340(1), 201-206  
 CODEN: BIJOAK; ISSN: 0264-6021  
 PB Portland Press Ltd.  
 DT Journal  
 LA English

L10 ANSWER 5 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS DUPLICATE 4  
AN 1998:608069 CAPLUS  
DN 129:311634  
TI Definition of a negative modulation domain in the human progesterone receptor  
AU Huse, Barbara; Verca, Stefano Brenz; Matthey, Patricia; Rusconi, Sandro  
CS Biochemistry Institute, Universite de Fribourg, Fribourg, CH-1700, Switz.  
SO Mol. Endocrinol. (1998), 12(9), 1334-1342  
CODEN: MOENEN; ISSN: 0888-8809  
PB Endocrine Society  
DT Journal  
LA English

L10 ANSWER 6 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS DUPLICATE 5  
AN 1997:789377 CAPLUS  
DN 128:99668  
TI A comparative analysis of the interactions of the E6 proteins from cutaneous and genital papillomaviruses with p53 and E6AP in correlation to their transforming potential  
AU Elbel, M.; Carl, S.; Spaderna, S.; Iftner, T.  
CS Institut fur Klinische und Molekulare Virologie, Universitat Erlangen-Nurnberg, Erlangen, 91054, Germany  
SO Virology (1997), 239(1), 132-149  
CODEN: VIRLAX; ISSN: 0042-6822  
PB Academic Press  
DT Journal  
LA English

L10 ANSWER 7 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS DUPLICATE 6  
AN 1997:478332 CAPLUS  
DN 127:159300  
TI Proliferation of chicken neuroretina cells induced by v-src, in vitro, depends on activation of the E2F transcription factor  
AU Pasteau, Stephane; Loiseau, Laurent; Brun, Gilbert  
CS Laboratoire de Biologie Moleculaire et Cellulaire de l'Ecole Normale Supérieure de Lyon, UMR49 CNRS/ENS, Lyon, 69364, Fr.  
SO Oncogene (1997), 15(1), 17-28  
CODEN: ONCNES; ISSN: 0950-9232  
PB Stockton  
DT Journal  
LA English

L10 ANSWER 8 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS DUPLICATE 7  
AN 1996:314940 CAPLUS  
DN 125:2856  
TI Inhibition of E2F activity by the cyclin-dependent protein kinase inhibitor p21 in cells expressing or lacking a functional retinoblastoma protein  
AU Dimri, Goerdhan P.; Nakanishi, Makoto; Desprez, Pierre-Yves; Smith, James R.; Campisi, Judith  
CS Dep. Cancer Biol., Univ. California, Berkeley, CA, 94720, USA  
SO Mol. Cell. Biol. (1996), 16(6), 2987-2997  
CODEN: MCEBD4; ISSN: 0270-7306  
DT Journal  
LA English

L10 ANSWER 9 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS DUPLICATE 8  
AN 1996:171410 CAPLUS  
DN 124:222410  
TI Adenovirus E1A activates cyclin A gene transcription in the absence of growth factors through interaction with p107  
AU Zerfass, Karin; Spitkovsky, Dimitry; Schulze, Almut; Joswig, Silvia; Henglein, Berthold; Jansen-Duerr, Pidder  
CS Deutsches Krebsforschungszentrum, Forschungsschwerpunkt Angewandte Tumorforschung, Heidelberg, D-69120, Germany  
SO J. Virol. (1996), 70(4), 2637-42  
CODEN: JOVIAM; ISSN: 0022-538X  
DT Journal  
LA English

L10 ANSWER 10 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS DUPLICATE 9  
AN 1996:282474 CAPLUS

DN 124:334633  
 TI The human papillomavirus type 16 E7 gene product interacts with and trans-activates the AP1 family of transcription factors  
 AU Antinore, Michael J.; Birrer, Michael J.; Patel, Daksha; Nader, Lynda; McCance, Dennis J.  
 CS Dep. Microbiol. Immunol., Univ. Rochester, Rochester, NY, 14642, USA  
 SO EMBO J. (1996), 15(8), 1950-1960  
 CODEN: EMJODG; ISSN: 0261-4189  
 DT Journal  
 LA English

L10 ANSWER 11 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS DUPLICATE 10  
 AN 1996:624109 CAPLUS  
 DN 125:319634  
 TI A potential role for cell cycle control proteins in regulation of the cyclic adenosine 5'-monophosphate-responsive glycoprotein hormone .alpha. subunit gene  
 AU Pestell, Richard G.; Albanese, Chris; Lee, Richard J.; Watanabe, Genichi; Moran, Elizabeth; Johnson, Janet; Jameson, J. Larry  
 CS Div. Endocrinol., Metabolism, Mol. Med., Northwestern University Med. Sch., Chicago, IL, 60611, USA  
 SO Cell Growth Differ. (1996), 7(10), 1337-1344  
 CODEN: CGDIE7; ISSN: 1044-9523  
 DT Journal  
 LA English

L10 ANSWER 12 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS DUPLICATE 11  
 AN 1996:733072 CAPLUS  
 DN 126:43469  
 TI Interaction of rat Cdc37-related protein with retinoblastoma gene product  
 AU Ozaki, Toshinori; Sakiyama, Shigeru  
 CS Division of Biochemistry, Chiba Cancer Center Research Institute, Chiba, 260, Japan  
 SO DNA Cell Biol. (1996), 15(11), 975-979  
 CODEN: DCEBEE; ISSN: 1044-5498  
 PB Liebert  
 DT Journal  
 LA English

L10 ANSWER 13 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS DUPLICATE 12  
 AN 1996:546663 CAPLUS  
 DN 125:187459  
 TI Specific interaction of pRB with a rat genomic DNA fragment, REC11  
 AU Ozaki, Toshinori; Sakiyama, Shigeru  
 CS Div. Biochemistry, Chiba Cancer Center Res. Inst., Chiba, 260, Japan  
 SO Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. (1996), 226(1), 237-241  
 CODEN: BBRCA9; ISSN: 0006-291X  
 DT Journal  
 LA English

L10 ANSWER 14 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS DUPLICATE 13  
 AN 1995:880391 CAPLUS  
 DN 124:2417  
 TI Association of human Pur.alpha. with the retinoblastoma protein, Rb, regulates binding to the single-stranded DNA Pur.alpha. recognition element  
 AU Johnson, Edward M.; Chen, Phang-Lang; Krachmarov, Chavdar P.; Barr, Sharon M.; Kanovsky, Mechael; Ma, Zhi-Wei; Lee, Wen-Hwa  
 CS Dep. Pathol. Brookdale Cent. Mol. Biol., Mount Sinai Sch. Med., New York, NY, 10029, USA  
 SO J. Biol. Chem. (1995), 270(41), 24352-60  
 CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258  
 DT Journal  
 LA English

L10 ANSWER 15 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS DUPLICATE 14  
 AN 1995:825274 CAPLUS  
 DN 123:221223  
 TI 73-kDa heat shock cognate protein interacts directly with the N-terminal region of the retinoblastoma gene product pRb.

Identification of a novel region of pRb-mediating protein interaction

AU Inoue, Atsushi; Torigoe, Toshihiko; Sogahata, Katsuya; Kamiguchi, Kenjoro; Takahashi, Shuji; Sawada, Yukiharu; Saijo, Masafumi; Taya, Yoichi; Ishii, Sei-ichi; et al.

CS Dep. Pathol., Sapporo Med. Univ. Sch. Med., Sapporo, 060, Japan

SO J. Biol. Chem. (1995), 270(38), 22571-6

CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258

DT Journal

LA English

L10 ANSWER 16 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS DUPLICATE 15  
AN 1995:966100 CAPLUS  
DN 124:47494  
TI Cis-regulatory elements conferring cyclic 3',5'-adenosine monophosphate responsiveness of the progesterone receptor gene in transfected rat granulosa cells

AU Park-Sarge, Ok-Kyong; Sarge, Kevin D.

CS Dep. Physiol., Univ. Kentucky, Lexington, KY, 40536-0084, USA

SO Endocrinology (1995), 136(12), 5430-7

CODEN: ENDOAO; ISSN: 0013-7227

DT Journal

LA English

L10 ANSWER 17 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS DUPLICATE 15  
AN 1994:402362 CAPLUS  
DN 121:2362  
TI Identification of a novel retinoblastoma gene product binding site on human papillomavirus type 16 E7 protein

AU Patrick, Denis R.; Oliff, Allen; Heimbrook, David C.

CS Dep. Cancer Res., Merck Res. Lab., West Point, PA, 19486, USA

SO J. Biol. Chem. (1994), 269(9), 6842-50

CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258

DT Journal

LA English

L10 ANSWER 18 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS DUPLICATE 16  
AN 1994:551664 CAPLUS  
DN 121:151664  
TI Complex formation between lamin A and the retinoblastoma gene product: identification of the domain on lamin A required for its interaction

AU Ozaki, Toshinori; Saijo, Masafumi; Murakami, Kevin; Enomoto, Hideki; Taya, Yoichi; Sakiyama, Shigeru

CS Div. Biochemistry, Chiba Cancer Center Res. Inst., Chiba, 260, Japan

SO Oncogene (1994), 9(9), 2649-53

CODEN: ONCNES; ISSN: 0950-9232

DT Journal

LA English

L10 ANSWER 19 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS DUPLICATE 17  
AN 1994:267126 CAPLUS  
DN 120:267126  
TI Induction of apoptosis by adenovirus type 5 E1A in rat cells requires a proliferation block

AU Mymryk, Joe S.; Shire, Kathryn; Bayley, Stanley T.

CS Dep. Biochem., McMaster Univ., Hamilton, ON, L8S 4K1, Can.

SO Oncogene (1994), 9(4), 1187-93

CODEN: ONCNES; ISSN: 0950-9232

DT Journal

LA English

L10 ANSWER 20 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS DUPLICATE 18  
AN 1994:674816 CAPLUS  
DN 121:274816  
TI Nuclear localization and transforming activity of human papillomavirus type 16 E7-.beta.-galactosidase fusion protein: characterization of the nuclear localization sequence

AU Fujikawa, Kiyomi; Furuse, Mikio; Uwabe, Kenichiro; Maki, Hideo; Yoshie, Osamu

CS Shionogi Inst. Med. Sci., Osaka, 566, Japan

SO Virology (1994), 204(2), 789-93

CODEN: VIRLAX; ISSN: 0042-6822

DT Journal  
LA English

L10 ANSWER 21 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS DUPLICATE 19  
AN 1993:492576 CAPLUS  
DN 119:92576  
TI EBNA-5, an Epstein-Barr virus-encoded nuclear antigen, binds to the retinoblastoma and p53 proteins  
AU Szekely, Laszlo; Selivanova, Galina; Magnusson, Kristinn P.; Klein, George; Wiman, Klas G.  
CS Dep. Tumor Biol., Karolinska Inst., Stockholm, S-104 01, Swed.  
SO Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. (1993), 90(12), 5455-9  
CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424  
DT Journal  
LA English

L10 ANSWER 22 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS DUPLICATE 20  
AN 1993:406147 CAPLUS  
DN 119:6147  
TI Induction of the cell cycle in baby rat kidney cells by adenovirus type 5 E1A in the absence of E1B and a possible influence of p53  
AU Shepherd, Susan E.; Howe, John A.; Mymryk, Joe S.; Bayley, Stanley T.  
CS Dep. Biol., McMaster Univ., Hamilton, ON, L8S 4K1, Can.  
SO J. Virol. (1993), 67(5), 2944-9  
CODEN: JOVIAM; ISSN: 0022-538X  
DT Journal  
LA English

L10 ANSWER 23 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS DUPLICATE 21  
AN 1993:618974 CAPLUS  
DN 119:218974  
TI Transcriptional inhibition by the retinoblastoma protein  
AU Fattaey, Ali; Helin, Kristian; Harlow, Ed  
CS Cancer Cent., Massachusetts Gen. Hosp., Charlestown, MA, 02129, USA  
SO Philos. Trans. R. Soc. London, Ser. B (1993), 340(1293), 333-6  
CODEN: PTRBAE; ISSN: 0080-4622  
DT Journal  
LA English

L10 ANSWER 24 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS DUPLICATE 21  
AN 1993:78234 CAPLUS  
DN 118:78234  
TI Biological function of the retinoblastoma protein requires distinct domains for hyperphosphorylation and transcription factor binding  
AU Qian, Yongyi; Luckey, Carol; Horton, Lynn; Esser, Mark; Templeton, Dennis J.  
CS Inst. Pathol., Case West. Reserve Univ., Cleveland, OH, 44106, USA  
SO Mol. Cell. Biol. (1992), 12(12), 5363-72  
CODEN: MCEBD4; ISSN: 0270-7306  
DT Journal  
LA English

L10 ANSWER 25 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS DUPLICATE 22  
AN 1993:227284 CAPLUS  
DN 118:227284  
TI E1A-responsive elements for repression of rat fibronectin gene transcription  
AU Nakajima, Takuma; Nakamura, Takeshi; Tsunoda, Shiho; Nakada, Susumu; Oda, Kinichiro  
CS Nichirei Res. Inst., Tokyo, 189, Japan  
SO Mol. Cell. Biol. (1992), 12(6), 2837-46  
CODEN: MCEBD4; ISSN: 0270-7306  
DT Journal  
LA English

L10 ANSWER 26 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS DUPLICATE 23  
AN 1993:3767 CAPLUS  
DN 118:3767  
TI Ability of adenovirus 5 E1A proteins to suppress differentiation of BC3H1 myoblasts correlates with their binding to a 300 kDa cellular protein  
AU Mymryk, Joe S.; Lee, Raymond W. H.; Bayley, Stanley T.

CS Dep. Biochem., McMaster Univ., Hamilton, ON, L8S 4K1, Can.  
SO Mol. Biol. Cell (1992), 3(10), 1107-15  
CODEN: MBCEEV; ISSN: 1059-1524  
DT Journal  
LA English

L10 ANSWER 27 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS  
AN 1991:507519 CAPLUS  
DN 115:107519  
TI Negative regulation of human c-fos expression by the  
retinoblastoma gene product [Erratum to document cited in  
CA113(15):127563t]  
AU Robbins, Paul D.; Horowitz, Jonathan M.; Mulligan, Richard C.  
CS Whitehead Inst. Biomed. Res., Cambridge, MA, 02142, USA  
SO Nature (London) (1991), 351(6325), 419  
CODEN: NATUAS; ISSN: 0028-0836  
DT Journal  
LA English

L10 ANSWER 28 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS DUPLICATE 24  
AN 1991:179512 CAPLUS  
DN 114:179512  
TI A very large spontaneous deletion at aprt locus in CHO cells: sequence  
similarities with small aprt deletions  
AU Dewyse, Pascale; Bradley, W. E. C.  
CS Inst. Cancer Montreal, Sherbrooke, PQ, H2L 4M1, Can.  
SO Somatic Cell Mol. Genet. (1991), 17(1), 57-68  
CODEN: SCMGDN; ISSN: 0740-7750  
DT Journal  
LA English

L10 ANSWER 29 OF 37 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.  
AN 91306145 EMBASE  
DN 1991306145  
TI A role for both RB and p53 in the regulation of human cellular senescence.  
AU Shay J.W.; Pereira-Smith O.M.; Wright W.E.  
CS Dept. of Cell Biol./Neurosci., The University of Texas, Southwestern  
Medical Center, 5323 Harry Hines Boulevard, Dallas, TX 75235, United States  
SO Experimental Cell Research, (1991) 196/1 (33-39).  
ISSN: 0014-4827 CODEN: ECREAL  
CY United States  
DT Journal; Article  
FS 016 Cancer  
029 Clinical Biochemistry  
LA English  
SL English

L10 ANSWER 30 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS DUPLICATE 25  
AN 1991:38032 CAPLUS  
DN 114:38032  
TI Hyperphosphorylation of the retinoblastoma gene product is  
determined by domains outside the simian virus 40 large-T-antigen-binding  
regions  
AU Hamel, Paul A.; Cohen, Brenda L.; Sorce, Lilly M.; Gallie, Brenda L.;  
Phillips, Robert A.  
CS Res. Inst., Hosp. Sick Child., Toronto, ON, M5G 1X8, Can.  
SO Mol. Cell. Biol. (1990), 10(12), 6586-95  
CODEN: MCEBD4; ISSN: 0270-7306  
DT Journal  
LA English

L10 ANSWER 31 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS DUPLICATE 26  
AN 1989:148853 CAPLUS  
DN 110:148853  
TI Cellular targets for transformation by the adenovirus E1A proteins  
AU Whyte, Peter; Williamson, Nicola M.; Harlow, Ed  
CS Cold Spring Harbor Lab., Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 11724, USA  
SO Cell (Cambridge, Mass.) (1989), 56(1), 67-75  
CODEN: CELLB5; ISSN: 0092-8674  
DT Journal  
LA English

L10 ANSWER 32 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS DUPLICATE 27  
AN 1988:199309 CAPLUS  
DN 108:199309  
TI Human retinoblastoma susceptibility gene: genomic organization and analysis of heterozygous intragenic deletion mutants  
AU Bookstein, Robert; Lee, Eva Y. H. P.; To, Hoang; Young, Lih Jiuan; Sery, Theodore W.; Hayes, Robert C.; Friedmann, Theodore; Lee, Wen Hwa  
CS Sch. Med., Univ. California San Diego, La Jolla, CA, 92093, USA  
SO Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. (1988), 85(7), 2210-14  
CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424  
DT Journal  
LA English

L10 ANSWER 33 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS DUPLICATE 28  
AN 1988:566918 CAPLUS  
DN 109:166918  
TI SV40 large tumor antigen forms a specific complex with the product of the retinoblastoma susceptibility gene  
AU DeCaprio, James A.; Ludlow, John W.; Figge, James; Shew, Jin Yuh; Huang, Chun Ming; Lee, Wen Hwa; Marsilio, Erika; Paucha, Eva; Livingston, David M.  
CS Dana-Farber Cancer Inst., Harvard Med. Sch., Boston, MA, 02115, USA  
SO Cell (Cambridge, Mass.) (1988), 54(2), 275-83  
CODEN: CELLB5; ISSN: 0092-8674  
DT Journal  
LA English

L10 ANSWER 34 OF 37 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS DUPLICATE 29  
AN 1988:326801 BIOSIS  
DN BR35:32135  
TI HUMAN RETINOBLASTOMA SUSCEPTIBILITY GENE GENOMIC ORGANIZATION AND ANALYSIS OF HETEROZYGOUS INTRAGENIC DELETION MUTANTS  
AU BOOKSTEIN R; LEE E Y-H P; TO H; YOUNG L-J; LEE W-H  
CS DEP. PATHOL. M-012, UNIV. CALIF., SAN DIEGO, LA JOLLA, CALIF. 92093.  
SO SYMPOSIUM ON THE MOLECULAR BIOLOGY OF THE EYE: GENES, VISION AND OCULAR DISEASE HELD AT THE 17TH ANNUAL UCLA (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA-LOS ANGELES) MEETING ON MOLECULAR AND CELLULAR BIOLOGY, SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO, USA, FEBRUARY 6-12, 1988. J CELL BIOCHEM SUPPL. (1988) 0 (12 PART 'B'), 233.  
CODEN: JCBSD7.  
DT Conference  
FS BR; OLD  
LA English

L10 ANSWER 35 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS DUPLICATE 29  
AN 1986:547520 CAPLUS  
DN 105:147520  
TI Molecular cloning of the human esterase D gene, a genetic marker of retinoblastoma  
AU Lee, Eva Y. H. P.; Lee, Wen Hwa  
CS Sch. Med., Univ. California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, 92093, USA  
SO Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. (1986), 83(17), 6337-41  
CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424  
DT Journal  
LA English

L10 ANSWER 36 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS DUPLICATE 30  
AN 1985:450954 CAPLUS  
DN 103:50954  
TI Truncated gag-related proteins are produced by large deletion mutants of Rous sarcoma virus and form virus particles  
AU Voynow, Susan L.; Coffin, John M.  
CS Sch. Med., Tufts Univ., Boston, MA, 02111, USA  
SO J. Virol. (1985), 55(1), 79-85  
CODEN: JOVIAM; ISSN: 0022-538X  
DT Journal  
LA English

L10 ANSWER 37 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS DUPLICATE 31  
AN 1985:448942 CAPLUS  
DN 103:48942  
TI Evolutionary variants of Rous sarcoma virus: large deletion

AU      mutants do not result from homologous recombination  
AU      Voynow, Susan L.; Coffin, John M.  
CS      Sch. Med., Tufts Univ., Boston, MA, 02111, USA  
SO      J. Virol. (1985), 55(1), 67-78  
CODEN: JOVIAM; ISSN: 0022-538X  
DT      Journal  
LA      English

=> D HIS

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:42:34 ON 24 FEB 2000)  
FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:44:51 ON 24 FEB 2000  
L1      1 S 212254-43-8  
FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 09:45:56 ON 24 FEB 2000  
L2      0 S 212254-43-8  
L3      0 S L1  
L4      8321 S RETINOBLASTOMA OR PRB\  
L5      8321 S RETINOBLASTOMA OR PRB  
L6      3696 S DELETION MUTANTS  
L7      3696 S (DELETION MUTANTS)  
L8      37 S L5 AND L7  
FILE 'CAPLUS, BIOSIS, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 10:02:01 ON 24 FEB 2000  
L9      97 S L8  
L10     37 DUP REM L9 (60 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> D L10 24, 30 BIB ABS

L10 ANSWER 24 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS            DUPLICATE 21  
AN 1993:78234 CAPLUS  
DN 118:78234  
TI Biological function of the **retinoblastoma** protein requires distinct domains for hyperphosphorylation and transcription factor binding  
AU Qian, Yongyi; Luckey, Carol; Horton, Lynn; Esser, Mark; Templeton, Dennis J.  
CS Inst. Pathol., Case West. Reserve Univ., Cleveland, OH, 44106, USA  
SO Mol. Cell. Biol. (1992), 12(12), 5363-72  
CODEN: MCEBD4; ISSN: 0270-7306  
DT Journal  
LA English  
AB Despite the importance of the **retinoblastoma** susceptibility gene to tumor growth control, the structural features of its encoded protein (**pRb**) and their relationship to protein function have not been well explored. We constructed a panel of deletion mutants of **pRb** expression vectors and used a biol. assay for **pRb** that measures growth inhibition and morphol. changes in **pRb**-transfected Saos-2 cells to correlate structural alterations of the **pRb** coding region with function. We tested the deleted proteins for the ability to bind to viral oncprotein E1A and to the transcription factor E2F. We also measured the ability of the mutant proteins to become hyperphosphorylated *in vivo* and to be recognized as substrates *in vitro* by a cell cycle-regulatory kinase assocd. with cyclin A. We identified two regions of **pRb** that are required for E2F binding and for hyperphosphorylation. E1A binding domains partially overlap but are distinct from both of these other two regions. Biol. function of **pRb** is dependent on retention of the integrity of both of these biochem. defined domains. These data support the model that **pRb** is a transducer of afferent signals (via the kinase that phosphorylates it) and efferent signals (through transcription factor binding), using distinct structural elements. Preservation of both of these features is essential for the ability of **pRb** to induce growth inhibition and morphol. changes upon reintroduction into transfected cells.  
L10 ANSWER 30 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS            DUPLICATE 25  
AN 1991:38032 CAPLUS  
DN 114:38032  
TI Hyperphosphorylation of the **retinoblastoma** gene product is

determined by domains outside the simian virus 40 large-T-antigen-binding regions

AU Hamel, Paul A.; Cohen, Brenda L.; Sorce, Lilly M.; Gallie, Brenda L.; Phillips, Robert A.

CS Res. Inst., Hosp. Sick Child., Toronto, ON, M5G 1X8, Can.

SO Mol. Cell. Biol. (1990), 10(12), 6586-95

CODEN: MCEBD4; ISSN: 0270-7306

DT Journal

LA English

AB With the murine **retinoblastoma** (RB) cDNA, a series of RB mutants were expressed in COS-1 cells and the pRB products were assessed for their ability (i) to bind to large T antigen (large T), (ii) to become modified by phosphorylation, and (iii) to localize in the nucleus. All point mutations and deletions introduced into regions previously defined as contributing to binding to large T abolished pRB-large T complex formation and prevented hyperphosphorylation of the RB protein. In contrast, a series of deletions 5' to these sites did not interfere with binding to large T. While some of the 5' deletion mutants were clearly phosphorylated in a cell cycle-dependent manner, one, .DELTA.Pvu, failed to be phosphorylated despite binding to large T. A pRB with mutations created at three putative p34cdc2 phosphorylation sites in the N-terminal region behaved similarly to wild-type pRB, whereas the construct .DELTA.P5-6-7-8, mutated at four serine residues C terminal to the large T-binding site, failed to become hyperphosphorylated despite retaining the ability to bind large T. All of the mutants described were also found to localize in the nucleus. These results demonstrate that the domains in pRB responsible for binding to large T are distinct from those recognized by the relevant pRB-specific kinase(s) and/or those which contain cell cycle-dependent phosphorylation sites. Furthermore, these data are consistent with a model in which cell cycle-dependent phosphorylation of pRB requires complex formation with other cellular proteins.

L17 ANSWER 2 OF 56 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS  
AN 1998:649243 CAPLUS  
DN 130:12022  
TI pRB plays an essential role in cell cycle arrest induced by DNA  
damage  
AU Harrington, Elizabeth A.; Bruce, Jacqueline L.; Harlow, Ed; Dyson,  
Nicholas  
CS Laboratory of Molecular Oncology, MGH Cancer Center, Charlestown, MA,  
02129, USA  
SO Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. (1998), 95(20), 11945-11950  
CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424  
PB National Academy of Sciences  
DT Journal  
LA

L17 ANSWER 4 OF 56 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS  
AN 1999:306750 BIOSIS  
DN PREV199900306750  
TI Cancer therapy based on p53.  
AU McCormick, Frank (1)  
CS (1) Cancer Research Institute, 2340 Sutter Street, San Francisco, CA,  
94115 USA  
SO Cancer Journal from Scientific American, (May-June, 1999) Vol.  
5, No. 3, pp. 139-151.  
ISSN: 1081-4442.  
DT Article  
LA English

L17 ANSWER 29 OF 56 USPATFULL  
AN 1999:18714 USPATFULL  
TI Gene therapy methods and compositions  
IN Oin, Xiao-Oiang, Brighton, MA, United States  
PA Biogen, Inc, Cambridge, MA, United States (U.S. corporation) <--  
PI US 5869040 19990209  
AI US 1995-481814 19950607 (8)  
DT Utility  
LN.CNT 2515  
INCL INCLM: 424/093.210  
INCLS: 435/069.100; 435/320.100; 435/366.000; 536/023.500  
NCL NCLM: 424/093.210  
NCLS: 435/069.100; 435/320.100; 435/366.000; 536/023.500  
IC [6]  
ICM: A01N063-00  
EXF 435/172.3; 435/240.1; 435/240.2; 435/252.2; 435/252.3; 435/320.1; 435/6;  
435/69.7; 435/69.1; 435/366; 536/24.1; 536/24.31; 536/27; 536/23.5;  
514/44; 424/93.21  
C

L17 ANSWER 32 OF 56 USPATFULL  
AN 1998:159923 USPATFULL  
TI Therapeutic use of the *retinoblastoma susceptibility*  
gene product  
IN Lee, Wen-Hwa, San Antonio, TX, United States  
Lee, Eva Y-H.P., San Antonio, TX, United States  
Goodrich, David W., Houston, TX, United States  
Shepard, H. Michael, Rancho Santa Fe, CA, United States  
Wang, Nan Ping, Seattle, WA, United States  
Johnson, Duane, Encinitas, CA, United States  
PA The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA, United States  
(U.S. corporation)  
Canji, Inc., San Diego, CA, United States (U.S. corporation) <--  
PI US 5851991 19981222  
AI US 1994-306513 19940913 (8)  
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-121108, filed on 13 Sep 1993,  
now abandoned Ser. No. Ser. No. US 1992-956472, filed on 2 Oct 1992, now  
abandoned And Ser. No. US 1993-126810, filed on 24 Sep 1993, now  
abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-778510, filed on  
17 Oct 1991, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No.  
US 1987-91547, filed on 31 Aug 1987, now patented, Pat. No. US 5011773,  
issued on 30 Apr 1991 Ser. No. Ser. No. US 1987-98612, filed on 17 Sep  
1987, now patented, Pat. No. US 4942123, issued on 17 Jul 1990 Ser. No.  
Ser. No. US 1990-550877, filed on 11 Jul 1990, now abandoned Ser. No.  
Ser. No. US 1990-553892, filed on 16 Jul 1990, now abandoned Ser. No.  
Ser. No. US 1987-108748, filed on 15 Oct 1987, now abandoned Ser. No.  
Ser. No. US 1988-265829, filed on 31 Oct 1988, now abandoned And Ser.  
Ser. No. US 1990-553905, filed on 16 Jul 1990, now abandoned , said Ser. No.  
No. US 1993-121108 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-79207,  
US filed on 17 Jun 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No.  
US 1992-914039, filed on 14 Jul 1992, now abandoned which is a  
continuation of Ser. No. US -550877 which is a division of Ser. No. US  
-98612 , said Ser. No. US -956472 which is a continuation of Ser. No.  
US -553892 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US -91547  
Ser. No. Ser. No. US -98612 Ser. No. Ser. No. US -108748 Ser. No.  
Ser. No. US -265829 And Ser. No. US -553905  
DT Utility  
LN.CNT 3788

L17 ANSWER 43 OF 56 USPATFULL  
AN 97:109711 USPATFULL  
TI CDK4 binding assay  
IN Draetta, Giulio, Winchester, MA, United States  
Gyuris, Jeno, Winchester, MA, United States  
PA Mitotix, Inc., Cambridge, MA, United States (U.S. corporation) <--  
PI US 5691147 19971125  
AI US 1994-253155 19940602 (8)  
DT Utility  
LN.CNT 2332  
INCL INCLM: 435/007.100  
INCLS: 436/501.000; 530/300.000; 530/350.000; 536/023.100; 536/023.500;  
435/004.000  
NCL NCLM: 435/007.100  
NCLS: 435/004.000; 436/501.000; 530/300.000; 530/350.000; 536/023.100;  
536/023.500  
IC [6]  
ICM: G01N033-53  
EXF 435/4; 435/7.1; 536/23.1; 536/23.5; 530/300; 530/350; 436/501  
C

L17 ANSWER 48 OF 56 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.  
AN 2000113663 EMBASE  
TI Gene therapy: Designer promoters for tumour targeting.  
AU Nettelbeck D.M.; Jerome V.; Muller R.  
CS D.M. Nettelbeck, Inst. Molecular Biology/Tumor Res., Philipps-University  
Marburg, Emil-Mannkopff-Strasse 2, D-35033 Marburg, Germany.  
nettelleck@imt.uni-marburg.de  
SO Trends in Genetics, (1 Apr 2000) 16/4 (174-181).  
Refs: 73  
ISSN: 0168-9525 CODEN: TRGEE2  
PUI S 0168-9525(99)01950-2  
CY United Kingdom  
DT Journal; General Review  
FS 016 Cancer  
022 Human Genetics  
029 Clinical Biochemistry  
LA English  
S

L17 ANSWER 51 OF 56 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.  
AN 2000028926 EMBASE  
TI A paradigm for cancer treatment using the retinoblastoma gene in a mouse  
model.  
AU Yu Nikitin A.; Riley D.J.; Lee W.-H.  
CS W.-H. Lee, Institute of Biotechnology, The University of Texas, Health  
Science Center, 15355 Lambda Drive, San Antonio, TX 78245-3207, United  
States. leew@uthscsa.edu  
SO Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, (1999) 886/- (12-22).  
Refs: 74  
ISSN: 0077-8923 CODEN: ANYAA  
CY United States  
DT Journal; Conference Article  
FS 016 Cancer  
LA English  
SL English

=> d bib abs 122

L22 ANSWER 1 OF 1 MEDLINE  
AN 93296157 MEDLINE  
DN 93296157  
TI EBNA-5, an Epstein-Barr virus-encoded nuclear antigen, binds to the retinoblastoma and p53 proteins.  
AU Szekely L; Selivanova G; Magnusson K P; Klein G; Wiman K G  
CS Department of Tumor Biology, Karolinska Institute, Stockholm, Sweden.  
NC 2 R01 CA14054-19 (NCI)  
SO PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, (1993 Jun 15) 90 (12) 5455-9.  
Journal code: PV3. ISSN: 0027-8424.  
CY United States  
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LA English  
FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals  
EM 199309  
AB Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) immortalized human lymphoblastoid cell lines express six virally encoded nuclear proteins, designated EBV nuclear antigens 1-6 (EBNA-1-6). We show that the EBNA-5 protein (alternatively designated EBNA-LP) that is required for B-cell transformation can form a molecular complex with the **retinoblastoma** (RB) and p53 **tumor suppressor proteins**. Using EBNA-5 **deletion mutants**, we have found that a 66-amino acid-long peptide, encoded by the W repeat of the EBV genome, is sufficient for binding. Point mutations of RB and p53 that inhibit their complexing with other DNA viral oncoproteins do not affect their binding to EBNA-5. p53 competes with RB for EBNA-5 binding. Our data suggest that the mechanisms involved in EBV transformation may include impairment of RB and p53 function.

=> d bib abs hitstr 112 1-4

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 4 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS  
 AN 1997:7594 HCPLUS  
 DN 126:116335  
 TI Expression of the retinoblastoma (RB) tumor suppressor gene inhibits tumor cell invasion in vitro  
 AU Li, Jian; **Hu, Shi-Xue**; Perng, Guang-Shing; Zhou, Yunli ; Xu, Kai; Zhang, Chunyan; Seigne, John; **Benedict, William F.**; **Xu, Hong-Ji**  
 CS Dep. Molecular Oncology, Univ. Texas M. D. Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX, 77030, USA  
 SO Oncogene (1996), 13(11), 2379-2386  
 CODEN: ONCNES; ISSN: 0950-9232  
 PB Stockton  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB To det. if replacement of the retinoblastoma (RB) tumor suppressor gene could inhibit invasion of RB-defective tumor cells, the capacity of tumor cells to migrate or invade was quantitated by the Boyden chamber assay. The studies were done in a diverse group of stable RB-reconstituted human tumor cell lines, including those derived from the osteosarcoma and carcinomas of the lung, breast and bladder. The expression of the exogenous wild-type RB protein in these tumor cell lines was driven by either a constitutively active promoter or an inducible promoter. It was found that significantly more tumor cells from the parental RB-defective cell lines and the RB- revertants than from the RB-reconstituted RB+ cell lines penetrated through the Matrigel (two-tailed t-test), although both RB+ and RB- migrated at approx. the same rate on uncoated polycarbonate filters in the Boyden chambers. Of note, the inhibition of invasiveness of various RB-defective tumor cells by RB replacement was apparently well correlated with suppression of their tumorigenicity in vivo. In contrast, although either functional RB or p53 re-expression effectively suppressed tumor formation in nude mice of the RB-/p53null osteosarcoma cell line, Saos-2, replacement of the wild-type p53 gene had much less impact on their invasiveness as compared to the RB gene. These studies provided an insight into the broader biol. basis of the RB-mediated tumor suppression in RB-defective tumor cells.

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 4 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS  
 AN 1996:299875 HCPLUS  
 DN 125:1299  
 TI Enhanced tumor suppressor gene therapy via replication-deficient adenovirus vectors expressing an N-terminal truncated retinoblastoma protein  
 AU **Xu, Hong-Ji**; Zhou, Yunli; Seigne, John; Perng, Guang-Shing; Mixon, Michael; Zhang, Chunyan; Li, Jian; **Benedict, William F.**; **Hu, Shi-Xue**  
 CS Dep. Molecular Oncology, Hematology, Urology, Univ. Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX, 77030, USA  
 SO Cancer Res. (1996), 56(10), 2245-2249  
 CODEN: CNREA8; ISSN: 0008-5472  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB The preclin. studies presented here demonstrate that treatment of human non-small cell lung carcinoma and bladder carcinoma cells by a recombinant adenovirus vector, AdCMVpRB94, expressing the N-terminal truncated retinoblastoma (RB) protein (pRB94) completely suppressed the tumorigenicity of the treated tumor cells in nude mice. Furthermore, gene therapy of established human RB- and RB+ bladder xenograft cancers in nude mice by AdCMVpRB94 resulted in regression of the treated tumors. Of note, although both the full-length and the truncated forms of the RB protein, when overexpressed in tumor cells via replication-deficient adenovirus vectors, were capable of suppression of tumor growth, the pRB94 was evidently more potent than the full-length RB protein.

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 4 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS  
 AN 1994:698069 HCPLUS  
 DN 121:298069

TI Enhanced tumor cell growth suppression by an N-terminal truncated  
 retinoblastoma protein  
 AU Xu, Hong-Ji; Xu, Kai; Zhou, Yunli; Li, Jian;  
 Benedict, William F.; Hu, Shi-Xue  
 CS Center for Biotechnology, Baylor College of Medicine, The Woodlands, TX,  
 77381, USA  
 SO Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. (1994), 91(21), 9837-41  
 CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB The retinoblastoma (RB) gene encodes a nuclear phosphoprotein of 928 amino acids (pRB). Thus far, much effort in RB research has been focused on both the viral oncprotein-binding domains and the C-terminal domain, whereas little is known about the N-terminal moiety of the protein. The authors report here that an N-terminal truncated RB protein of .apprxeq.94 kDa (pRB94) exerts more potent cell growth suppression as compared to the full-length pRB protein in a diversity of tumor cell lines examd., including those having a normal endogenous RB gene. Tumor cells transfected with the pRB94-expressing plasmids displayed multiple morphol. changes frequently assocd. with cellular senescence and/or apoptosis. They failed to enter S phase and rapidly died. The pRB94 expressed in recipient tumor cells had a longer half-life than the full-length pRB protein and tended to remain in an active un- or hypophosphorylated form. Since it has also been found that N-terminal truncated RB proteins often accumulated in growth-arrested and/or differentiated tumor cells, the authors suggest that N-terminal truncation of pRB may be one of the cellular mechanisms modulating the RB protein function in cell-cycle control.

L12 ANSWER 4 OF 4 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS  
 AN 1994:400412 HCPLUS  
 DN 121:412  
 TI Further characterization of retinoblastoma gene-mediated cell growth and  
 tumor suppression in human cancer cells  
 AU Zhou, Yunli; Li, Jian; Xu, Kai; Hu, Shi Xue;  
 Benedict, William F.; Xu, Hong Ji  
 CS Center Biotechnology, Baylor Coll. Med., Woodlands, TX, 77381, USA  
 SO Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. (1994), 91(10), 4165-9  
 CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB The authors have transfected the osteosarcoma cell line Saos2 and the bladder carcinoma cell line 5637 with addnl. retinoblastoma (RB) expression plasmids. The RB-reconstituted Saos2 and 5637 cells showed only slightly lower ratios of cells undergoing DNA synthesis compared to their parental RB- tumor cells, and there were no noticeable changes in cell morphol. Furthermore, the authors have isolated long-term RB+ clones from Saos2, 5637, and the retinoblastoma cell line WERI-Rb27 after transfection/transduction with a RB expression plasmid or retrovirus. These clones were similar to their parental cell lines in terms of morphol. and growth rates, and they all expressed functional RB protein (p110RB) as evidenced by its potential of phosphorylation, simian virus 40 large tumor antigen binding, and nuclear tethering. No mutation or deletion of the exogenous RB gene was detectable by PCR and single-strand conformation polymorphism anal. In addn., either the individual or pooled RB+ clones did form malignant tumors in nude mice but usually with a longer latency period and lower frequency. Such tumors also retained normal RB expression, suggesting that at least a portion of the RB-reconstituted tumor cells were still tumorigenic. This phenomenon is referred to by the authors as tumor suppressor resistance (TSR).

&gt; d bib abs 118 1-26

L18 ANSWER 1 OF 26 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS  
 AN 2000:11274 HCPLUS  
 TI Human cells compromised for p53 function exhibit defective global and transcription-coupled nucleotide excision repair, whereas cells compromised for pRb function are defective only in global repair  
 AU Therrien, Jean-Philippe; Drouin, Regen; Baril, Caroline; Drobetsky, Elliot A.  
 CS Division of Pathology, Department of Medical Biology, Faculty of Medicine, Laval University and Unite de Recherche en Genetique Humaine et Moleculaire, Research Centre, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Quebec, PQ, G1L 3L5, Can.  
 SO Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. (1999), 96(26), 15038-15043  
 CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424  
 PB National Academy of Sciences  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB After exposure to DNA-damaging agents, the p53 tumor suppressor protects against neoplastic transformation by inducing growth arrest and apoptosis. A series of investigations has also demonstrated that, in UV-exposed cells, p53 regulates the **removal** of DNA photoproducts from the genome overall (global nucleotide excision repair), but does not participate in an overlapping pathway that **removes** damage specifically from the transcribed strand of active genes (transcription-coupled nucleotide excision repair). Here, the highly sensitive ligation-mediated PCR was employed to quantify, at nucleotide resoln., the repair of UVB-induced cyclobutane pyrimidine dimers (CPDs) in genetically p53-deficient Li-Fraumeni skin fibroblasts, as well as in human lung fibroblasts expressing the human papillomavirus (HPV) E6 oncoprotein that functionally inactivates p53. Lung fibroblasts expressing the HPV E7 gene product, which similarly inactivates the **retinoblastoma tumor-suppressor protein** (pRb), were also investigated. PRb acts downstream of p53 to mediate G1 arrest, but has no demonstrated role in DNA repair. Relative to normal cells, HPV E6-expressing lung fibroblasts and Li-Fraumeni skin fibroblasts each manifested defective CPD repair along both the transcribed and nontranscribed strands of the p53 and/or c-jun loci. HPV E7-expressing lung fibroblasts also exhibited reduced CPD **removal**, but only along the nontranscribed strand. Our results provide striking evidence that transcription-coupled repair, in addn. to global repair, are p53-dependent in UV-exposed human fibroblasts. Moreover, the obsd. DNA-repair defect in HPV E7-expressing cells reveals a function for this oncoprotein in HPV-mediated carcinogenesis, and may suggest a role for pRb in global nucleotide excision repair.

L18 ANSWER 2 OF 26 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS  
 AN 1999:777719 HCPLUS  
 DN 132:89178  
 TI Activation of the cyclin D1 gene by the E1A-associated protein p300 through AP-1 inhibits cellular apoptosis  
 AU Albanese, Chris; D'Amico, Mark; Reutens, Anne T.; Fu, Maofu; Watanabe, Genichi; Lee, Richard J.; Kitsis, Richard N.; Henglein, Berthold; Avantaggiati, Maria; Somasundaram, Kumaravel; Thimmapaya, Bayar; Pestell, Richard G.  
 CS Albert Einstein Cancer Center, Department of Developmental and Molecular Biology, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, NY, 10461, USA  
 SO J. Biol. Chem. (1999), 274(48), 34186-34195  
 CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258  
 PB American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB The adenovirus E1A protein interferes with regulators of apoptosis and growth by phys. interacting with cell cycle regulatory **proteins** including the **retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein** and the coactivator proteins p300/CBP (where CBP is the CREB-binding protein). The p300/CBP proteins occupy a pivotal role in regulating mitogenic signaling and apoptosis. The mechanisms by which cell cycle control genes are directly regulated by p300 remain to be detd.

The cyclin D1 gene, which is overexpressed in many different tumor types, encodes a regulatory subunit of a holoenzyme that phosphorylates and inactivates pRB. In the present study E1A12S inhibited the cyclin D1 promoter via the amino-terminal p300/CBP binding domain in human choriocarcinoma JEG-3 cells. P300 induced cyclin D1 protein abundance, and p300, but not CBP, induced the cyclin D1 promoter. Cyclin D1 or p300 overexpression inhibited apoptosis in JEG-3 cells. The CH3 region of p300, which was required for induction of cyclin D1, was also required for the inhibition of apoptosis. P300 activated the cyclin D1 promoter through an activator protein-1 (AP-1) site at -954 and was identified within a DNA-bound complex with c-Jun at the AP-1 site. Apoptosis rates of embryonic fibroblasts derived from mice homozygously **deleted** of the cyclin D1 gene (cyclin D1<sup>-/-</sup>) were increased compared with wild type control on several distinct matrixes. P300 inhibited apoptosis in cyclin D1<sup>+/+</sup> fibroblasts but increased apoptosis in cyclin D1<sup>-/-</sup> cells. The anti-apoptotic function of cyclin D1, demonstrated by sub-G1 anal. and annexin V staining, may contribute to its cellular transforming and cooperative oncogenic properties.

L18 ANSWER 3 OF 26 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS  
 AN 1999:641971 HCPLUS  
 TI A genetic screen for modifiers of E2F in Drosophila melanogaster  
 AU Staehling-Hampton, Karen; Ciampa, Phillip J.; Brook, Adam; Dyson, Nicholas  
 CS Massachusetts General Hospital Cancer Center, Charlestown, MA, 02129, USA  
 SO Genetics (1999), 153(1), 275-287  
 CODEN: GENTAE; ISSN: 0016-6731  
 PB Genetics Society of America  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB The activity of the E2F transcription factor is regulated in part by pRB, the **protein** product of the **retinoblastoma tumor suppressor** gene. Studies of tumor cells show that the p16ink4a/cdk4/cyclin D/pRB pathway is mutated in most forms of cancer, suggesting that the deregulation of E2F, and hence the cell cycle, is a common event in tumorigenesis. Exogenous mutations that enhance or suppress E2F activity are likely to alter cell-cycle control and may play a role in tumorigenesis. We used an E2F overexpression phenotype in the Drosophila eye to screen for **modifiers** of E2F activity. Coexpression of dE2F and its heterodimeric partner dDP in the fly eye induces S phases and cell death. We isolated 33 enhancer mutations of this phenotype by EMS and X-ray mutagenesis and by screening a deficiency library collection. The majority of these mutations sorted into six complementation groups, five of which have been identified as alleles of brahma (brm), moira (mor) osa, pointed (pnt), and polycephalon (poc). Osa, brm, and mor encode proteins with homol. to SWI1, SWI2, and SWI3, resp., suggesting that the activity of a SWI/SNF chromatin-remodeling complex has an important impact on E2F-dependent phenotypes. Mutations in poc also suppress phenotypes caused by p21CIP1 expression, indicating an important role for polycephalon in cell-cycle control.

L18 ANSWER 4 OF 26 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS  
 AN 1999:515993 HCPLUS  
 DN 131:270009  
 TI The 100-kDa Proteolytic Fragment of RB Is Retained Predominantly within the Nuclear Compartment of Apoptotic Cells  
 AU Chen, Wei-dong; Geradts, Joseph; Keane, Maccon M.; Lipkowitz, Stanley; Zajac-Kaye, Maria; Kaye, Frederic J.  
 CS Medicine Branch, Division of Clinical Sciences, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, MD, 20899, USA  
 SO Mol. Cell Biol. Res. Commun. (1999), 1(3), 216-220  
 CODEN: MCBCFS; ISSN: 1522-4724  
 PB Academic Press  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB The **retinoblastoma tumor suppressor** **protein** (RB) has been shown to play a role in regulating the eukaryotic cell cycle, promoting cellular differentiation, and modulating programmed cell death. Although regulation of RB tumor suppressor activity is mediated by reversible phosphorylation, an addnl. posttranslational **modification** involves the cleavage of 42

residues from the carboxy-terminus of RB during the onset of drug-induced or receptor-mediated apoptosis. We now demonstrate that a recombinant p100cl RB species localizes to the nucleus, where it may retain wildtype "pocket" protein binding activity. In addn., using immunocytochem., we show that cleavage of the endogenous RB protein occurs *in vivo* in human cells and that p100cl is predominantly retained within the nuclear compartment of cells during early apoptosis. We also show that the carboxy-terminal cleavage of RB is detected immediately following caspase-3 and PARP cleavage during FAS-mediated apoptosis of MCF10 cells. These findings suggest that this cleavage event may be a component of a downstream cascade during programmed cell death. (c) 1999 Academic Press.

L18 ANSWER 5 OF 26 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS  
 AN 1999:368611 HCPLUS  
 DN 131:139768  
 TI Thyroid hormone, T3-dependent phosphorylation and translocation of Trip230 from the Golgi complex to the nucleus  
 AU Chen, Yumay; Chen, Phang-Lang; Chen, Chi-Fen; Sharp, Z. Dave; Lee, Wen-Hwa  
 CS Department of Molecular Medicine and Institute of Biotechnology,  
 University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, San Antonio, TX,  
 78245-3207, USA  
 SO Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. (1999), 96(8), 4443-4448  
 CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424  
 PB National Academy of Sciences  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB Trip230 is a novel coactivator of the thyroid hormone receptor that is neg. regulated by the **retinoblastoma tumor-suppressor protein**. In an examn. of its subcellular distribution, Trip230 localized predominantly to the vicinity of the Golgi instead of the nucleus, as other nuclear hormone receptor coactivators. Using a series of **deletion** mutants, a crit. region identified for Golgi area targeting coincided with a previously defined thyroid hormone receptor-binding domain of Trip230. During cell cycle progression, the expression level of Trip230 is const. and a significant portion is imported into the nucleus at S phase. Within an hour of treating cells with T3, Trip230 immunofluorescence transiently colocalized with TR in prominent subnuclear structures. T3-dependent nuclear import of Trip230 does not require new protein synthesis. Coincident with T3 treatment and nuclear import, newly phosphorylated residue(s) appeared in Trip230, suggesting that phosphorylation may be involved in its nuclear import. These findings provided a novel mechanism for the regulation of nuclear hormone transcription factors by hormone-responsive phosphorylation and nuclear import of cytoplasmically located coactivators.

L18 ANSWER 6 OF 26 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS  
 AN 1999:198446 HCPLUS  
 DN 130:350569  
 TI The retinoblastoma protein alters the phosphorylation state of polyomavirus large T antigen in murine cell extracts and inhibits polyomavirus origin DNA replication  
 AU Reynisdottir, Inga; Bhattacharyya, Subarna; Zhang, Dong; Prives, Carol  
 CS Department of Biological Sciences, Columbia University, New York, NY,  
 10027, USA  
 SO J. Virol. (1999), 73(4), 3004-3013  
 CODEN: JOVIAM; ISSN: 0022-538X  
 PB American Society for Microbiology  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB The **retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein** (pRb) can assoc. with the transforming proteins of several DNA tumor viruses, including the large T antigen encoded by polyomavirus (Py T Ag). Although pRb function is crit. for regulating progression from G1 to S phase, a role for pRb in S phase has not been demonstrated or excluded. To identify a potential effect of pRb on DNA replication, pRb protein was added to reaction mixts. contg. Py T Ag, Py origin-contg. DNA (Py ori-DNA), and murine FM3A cell exts. We found that pRb strongly represses Py ori-DNA replication *in vitro*. Unexpectedly, however, this inhibition only partially depends on the interaction of pRb with Py T Ag,

since a mutant Py T Ag (dl141) lacking the pRb interaction region was also significantly inhibited by pRb. This result suggests that pRb interferes with or alters one or more components of the murine cell replication ext. Furthermore, the ability of Py T Ag to be phosphorylated in such exts. is markedly reduced in the presence of pRb. Since cyclin-dependent kinase (CDK) phosphorylation of Py T Ag is required for its replication function, we hypothesize that pRb interferes with this phosphorylation event. Indeed, the S-phase CDK complex (cyclin A-CDK2), which phosphorylates both pRb and Py T Ag, alleviates inhibition caused by pRb. Moreover, hyperphosphorylated pRb is incapable of inhibiting replication of Py ori-DNA in vitro. We propose a new requirement for maintaining pRb phosphorylation in S phase, namely, to prevent **deleterious** effects on the cellular replication machinery.

- L18 ANSWER 7 OF 26 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS  
 AN 1999:169835 HCPLUS  
 DN 131:28553  
 TI Mechanism of transcriptional repression of E2F by the retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein  
 AU Ross, John F.; Liu, Xuan; Dynlacht, Brian David  
 CS Department of Molecular and Cellular Biology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, 02138, USA  
 SO Mol. Cell (1999), 3(2), 195-205  
 CODEN: MOCEFL; ISSN: 1097-2765  
 PB Cell Press  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB The **retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein** (pRb) is a transcriptional repressor, crit. for normal cell cycle progression. We have undertaken studies using a highly purified reconstituted in vitro transcription system to demonstrate how pRb can repress transcriptional activation mediated by the E2F transcription factor. Remarkably, E2F activation became resistant to pRb-mediated repression after the establishment of a partial (TFIIB/TFIID) preinitiation complex (PIC). DNase I footprinting studies suggest that E2F recruits TFIID to the promoter in a step that also requires TFIIB and confirm that recruitment of the PIC by E2F is blocked by pRb. These studies suggest a detailed mechanism by which E2F activates and pRb represses transcription without the requirement of histone-modifying enzymes.
- L18 ANSWER 8 OF 26 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS  
 AN 1999:95922 HCPLUS  
 DN 130:265679  
 TI Re-expression of endogenous p16ink4a in oral squamous cell carcinoma lines by 5-aza-2'-deoxycytidine treatment induces a senescence-like state  
 AU Timmermann, Stefanie; Hinds, Philip W.; Munger, Karl  
 CS Pathology Department and Harvard Center for Cancer Biology, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, 02115, USA  
 SO Oncogene (1998), 17(26), 3445-3453  
 CODEN: ONCNES; ISSN: 0950-9232  
 PB Stockton Press  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB The authors have previously reported that a set of oral squamous cell carcinoma lines express specifically elevated cdk6 activity. One of the cell lines, SCC4, contains a cdk6 amplification and expresses functional p16ink4a, the other cell lines express undetectable levels of p16ink4a, despite a lack of coding-region mutations. Two of the cell lines, SCC15 and SCC40 have a hypermethylated p16ink4A promoter and a third cell line, SCC9, has a mutation in the p16ink4a promoter. Using the demethylation agent 5-aza-2'-deoxycytidine, the authors showed that the p16ink4a protein was re-expressed after a 5-day treatment with this chem. One cell line, SCC15 expressed high levels of p16ink4a. In this line, cdk6 activity was decreased after 5-aza-2'deoxycytidine treatment, and the hypophosphorylated, growth **suppressive** form of the **retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein** pRb was detected. Expression of p16ink4a persisted; even after the drug was **removed** and the cells expressed senescence-assocd. .beta.-galactosidase activity. Ectopic expression of

p16ink4a with a recombinant retrovirus in this cell line also induced a similar senescence-like phenotype. Hence, it was possible to restore a functional pRB pathway in an oral squamous cell carcinoma line by inducing re-expression of endogenous p16ink4a in response to treatment with a demethylating agent.

- L18 ANSWER 9 OF 26 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS  
 AN 1998:90731 HCPLUS  
 DN 128:179325  
 TI TCR antigen-induced cell death occurs from a late G1 phase cell cycle check point  
 AU Lissy, Natalie A.; Van Dyk, Linda F.; Becker-Hapak, Michelle; Vocero-Akbani, Adita; Mendler, Jason H.; Dowdy, Steven F.  
 CS Howard Hughes Medical Institute and Division of Molecular Oncology, Departments of Pathology and Medicine Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO, 63110, USA  
 SO Immunity (1998), 8(1), 57-65  
 CODEN: IUNIEH; ISSN: 1074-7613  
 PB Cell Press  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB **Deletion** of antigen-activated T cells after an immune response and during peripheral neg. selection after strong T cell receptor (TCR) engagement of cycling T cells occurs by an apoptotic process termed TCR antigen-induced cell death (AID). By analyzing the timing of death, cell cycle markers, BrdU-labeled S phase cells, and phase-specific centrifugally elutriated cultures from stimulated Jurkat T cells and peripheral blood lymphocytes, the authors found that AID occurs from a late G1 check point prior to activation of cyclin E:Cdk2 complexes. T cells stimulated to undergo AID can be rescued by effecting an early G1 block by direct transduction of p16INK4a tumor suppressor protein or by inactivation of the **retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein** (pRb) by transduced HPV E7 protein. These results suggest that AID occurs from a late G1 death check point in a pRb-dependent fashion.
- L18 ANSWER 10 OF 26 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS  
 AN 1997:694814 HCPLUS  
 DN 128:19298  
 TI G1 control gene status is frequently altered in resectable non-small cell lung cancer  
 AU Betticher, Daniel C.; White, Gavin R. M.; Vonlanthen, Silvia; Liu, Xuan; Kappeler, Andreas; Altermatt, Hans J.; Thatcher, Nick; Heighway, Jim  
 CS Institute of Medical Oncology, Inselspital, University of Bern, Bern, Switz.  
 SO Int. J. Cancer (1997), 74(5), 556-562  
 CODEN: IJCNW; ISSN: 0020-7136  
 PB Wiley-Liss  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB Progression through the mammalian cell cycle is controlled by a series of cyclins, cyclin-dependent kinases (cdks) and cdk inhibitors. Cyclin D1, cdk4 and the **tumor suppressors** p16 and **retinoblastoma protein** (pRb) are thought to comprise a linked system governing cell passage through the G1 phase of the cell cycle. Extending an earlier study on cyclin D1 expression, a series of resectable non-small cell lung carcinomas (NSCLCs) was exmd. for defects in other elements of this control system. Forty-six of fifty-one NSCLC specimens exhibited at least one alteration of these cell-cycle regulators. Immunohistochem. anal. revealed that 33% and 47% of the tumors failed to express pRb and p16, resp. Failure to detect pRb did not correlate with loss of heterozygosity at the RB1 locus. Eleven of 12 tumors showing pos. (normal) pRb staining over-expressed nuclear localized cyclin D1, including 8 with amplification of the cyclin D1 gene (CCND1). However, in a no. of lesions (n = 5) where cyclin D1 was over-expressed but localized to the cytoplasm, pRb expression was undetectable. Sequencing of exons 1 and 2 of the p16 gene (CDKN2) revealed 3/51 tumors with somatic mutations (in addn. to 1 case with a germ-line alteration). All of these lesions were pos. for p 16 protein. No clear homozygous **deletions** of CDKN2 were obsd. by multiplex PCR. As assessed by

immunostaining using a p16 monoclonal antibody, there was an inverse correlation of pRb and p16 down-regulation. While patients with tumors over-expressing cyclin D1 had a significantly lower incidence of local relapse, the group whose tumors failed to express pRb had a significantly greater risk of local relapse and tended to have shortened event-free survival. Our data show that alteration of at least one cell cycle-regulator gene occurs in the majority of resectable NSCLCs.

L18 ANSWER 11 OF 26 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS  
 AN 1997:572837 HCPLUS  
 DN 127:245483  
 TI RRB1 and RRB2 encode maize retinoblastoma-related proteins that interact with a plant D-type cyclin and geminivirus replication protein  
 AU Ach, Robert A.; Durfee, Tim; Miller, Ann B.; Taranto, Patti;  
 Hanley-Bowdoin, Linda; Zambryski, Patricia C.; Gruissem, Wilhelm  
 CS Department of Plant and Microbial Biology, University of California,  
 Berkeley, CA, 94720-3102, USA  
 SO Mol. Cell. Biol. (1997), 17(9), 5077-5086  
 CODEN: MCEBD4; ISSN: 0270-7306  
 PB American Society for Microbiology  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB Unlike mammalian and yeast cells, little is known about how plants regulate G1 progression and entry into the S phase of the cell cycle. In mammalian cells, a key regulator of this process is the **retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein** (RB). In contrast, G1 control in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* does not utilize an RB-like protein. We report here the cloning of cDNAs from two *Zea mays* genes, RRB1 and RRB2, that encode RB-related proteins. Further, RRB2 transcripts are alternatively splices to yield two proteins with different C termini. At least one RRB gene is expressed in all the tissues examined, with the highest levels seen in the shoot apex. RRB1 is a 96-kDa nuclear protein that can phys. interact with two mammalian DNA tumor virus oncoproteins, simian virus 40 large-T antigen and adenovirus E1A, and with a plant D-type cyclin. These associations are abolished by mutation of a conserved cysteine residue in RRB1 that is also essential for RB function. RRB1 binding potential is also sensitive to **deletions** in the conserved A and B domains, although differences exist in these effects compared to those of human RB. RRB1 can also bind to the AL1 protein from tomato golden mosaic virus (TGMV), a protein which is essential for TGMV DNA replication. These results suggest that G1 regulation in plant cells is controlled by a mechanism which is much more similar to that found in mammalian cells than that in yeast.

L18 ANSWER 12 OF 26 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS  
 AN 1997:514694 HCPLUS  
 DN 127:215354  
 TI The phosphatase inhibitor okadaic acid stimulates the TSH-induced G1-S phase transition in thyroid cells  
 AU Lazzereschi, Davide; Coppa, Anna; Mincione, Gabriella; Lavitrano, Marialuisa; Fragomele, Francesco; Colletta, Giulia  
 CS Dipartimento di Medicina Sperimentale e Patologia, Facolta di Medicina e Chirurgia, Universita "La Sapienza", Rome, Italy  
 SO Exp. Cell Res. (1997), 234(2), 425-433  
 CODEN: ECREAL; ISSN: 0014-4827  
 PB Academic  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB Protein phosphorylation plays an essential role in regulating many cellular processes in eukaryotes. Signal transduction mechanisms that are reversibly controlled by protein phosphorylation also require protein phosphatases (PPs). Okadaic acid (OA), which is a potent inhibitor of protein phosphatase 2A (PP2A) and protein phosphatase 1, elicits phosphorylation of many proteins in unstimulated cells and induces different cellular responses, including transcriptional activation, shape changes, and pseudomitotic state. In this study, the effects of OA on rat thyroid cells (FRTL-5 strain) were analyzed to evaluate the role of serine/threonine phosphatases in hormone-induced thyroid cell proliferation. OA at a concn. range between 0.1 and 1 nM stimulated thyroid cell growth. Furthermore, 0.25 nM OA increased about 3.5-fold the

TSH-induced DNA synthesis in quiescent cells. OA treatment also stimulated cell proliferation induced by drugs that mimic TSH effect, such as 8-Br-cAMP and cholera toxin, suggesting that PP2A activity was relevant in the cAMP pathway activated by the hormone. Flow cytometry expts. showed that OA significantly increased the fraction of TSH-stimulated quiescent cells entering the S phase. In order to define the mechanisms underlying the obsd. stimulatory effect of OA on thyroid cell growth, expression of genes relevant in the G1-S phase transition was evaluated. A 2-fold increase in the level of cyclin D1 mRNA expression was found by Northern blot anal. in OA-treated cells. Although cdk2 gene expression was not modulated by the same OA treatment, an increase in Cdk2 protein was revealed by immunoprt. expts. Moreover, OA **modifies** the phosphorylation pattern of the **tumor suppressor retinoblastoma protein**, a key event in the G1-S phase transition. Therefore, these expts. reveal that PP2A phosphatases play an important role in thyroid cell growth and can act at multiple sites in the TSH pathways driving cells to S phase.

L18 ANSWER 13 OF 26 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS  
 AN 1997:514675 HCPLUS  
 DN 127:215892  
 TI Inhibition of mouse thymidylate synthase promoter activity by the wild-type p53 tumor suppressor protein  
 AU Lee, Yuandan; Chen, Yan; Chang, Long-Sheng; Johnson, Lee F.  
 CS Department of Molecular Genetics, Children's Hospital, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, 43210, USA  
 SO Exp. Cell Res. (1997), 234(2), 270-276  
 CODEN: ECREAL; ISSN: 0014-4827  
 PB Academic  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB The p53 tumor suppressor protein is an important neg. regulator of the G1 to S transition in mammalian cells. We have investigated the effect of p53 on the expression of the mouse thymidylate synthase (TS) gene, which normally increases as cells enter S phase. A luciferase indicator gene that was driven by the wild-type or various **modified** forms of the TATA-less mouse TS promoter was transiently cotransfected with a p53 expression plasmid into TS-deficient hamster V79 cells and the level of luciferase activity was detd. We found that wild-type p53 inhibited TS promoter activity by greater than 95% but had a strong stimulatory effect on an artificial promoter that contained multiple p53-binding sites. In contrast, an expression plasmid that encodes a mutant form of p53 or a wild-type **retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein** had little effect on TS promoter activity. Deletion of sequences upstream or downstream of the TS essential promoter region, or inactivation of each of the known elements within the essential promoter region, had no effect on the ability of wild-type p53 to inhibit TS promoter activity. Our observations indicate that the inhibition of TS promoter activity by p53 is not due to the presence of a specific p53 neg. response element in the TS promoter. Rather, it appears that p53 inhibits the TS promoter by sequestering ("squelching") one or more general transcription factors.

L18 ANSWER 14 OF 26 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS  
 AN 1997:465286 HCPLUS  
 DN 127:188048  
 TI Both conserved region 1 (CR1) and CR2 of the human papillomavirus type 16 E7 oncogene are required for induction of epidermal hyperplasia and tumor formation in transgenic mice  
 AU Gulliver, Gene A.; Herber, Renee L.; Liem, Amy; Lambert, Paul F.  
 CS McArdle Lab. Cancer Res., Univ. Wisconsin Med. Sch., Madison, WI, 53706, USA  
 SO J. Virol. (1997), 71(8), 5905-5914  
 CODEN: JOVIAM; ISSN: 0022-538X  
 PB American Society for Microbiology  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB High-risk human papillomavirus type 16 (HPV-16) and HPV-18 are assocd. with the majority of human cervical carcinomas, and 2 viral genes, HPV E6 and E7, are commonly found to be expressed in these cancers. The presence

of HPV-16 E7 is sufficient to induce epidermal hyperplasia and epithelial tumors in transgenic mice. In this study, expts. were performed in transgenic mice to det. which domains of E7 contribute to these in vivo properties. The human keratin 14 promoter was used to direct expression of mutant E7 genes to stratified squamous epithelia in mice. The E7 mutants chosen had either an in-frame **deletion** in the conserved region 2 (CR2) domain, which is required for binding of the **retinoblastoma tumor suppressor** protein (pRb) and pRb-like proteins, or an in-frame **deletion** in the E7 CR1 domain. The CR1 domain contributes to cellular transformation at a level other than pRb binding. Four lines of animals transgenic for an HPV-16 E7 harboring a CR1 **deletion** and 5 lines harboring a CR2 **deletion** were generated and were obsd. for overt and histol. phenotypes. A detailed time course anal. was performed to monitor acute effects of wild-type vs. mutant E7 on the epidermis, a site of high-level expression. In the transgenic mice with the wild-type E7 gene, age-dependent expression of HPV-16 E7 correlated with the severity of epidermal hyperplasia. Similar age-dependent patterns of expression of the mutant E7 genes failed to result in any phenotypes. In addn., the transgenic mice with a mutant E7 gene did not develop tumors. These expts. indicate that binding and inactivation of pRb and pRb-like proteins through the CR2 domain of E7 are necessary for induction of epidermal hyperplasia and carcinogenesis in mouse skin and also suggest a role for the CR1 domain in the induction of these phenotypes through as-yet-uncharacterized mechanisms.

L18 ANSWER 15 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS  
 AN 1997:392955 HCAPLUS  
 DN 127:79505  
 TI Induction of p16 during immortalization by HPV 16 and 18 and not during malignant transformation  
 AU Nakao, Y.; Yang, X.; Yokoyama, M.; Ferenczy, A.; Tang, S. C.; Pater, M. M.; Pater, A.  
 CS Division of Basic Medical Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St John's, NF, A1B 3V6, Can.  
 SO Br. J. Cancer (1997), 75(10), 1410-1416  
 CODEN: BJCAAI; ISSN: 0007-0920  
 PB Churchill Livingstone  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB The p16 (MTS1) tumor-suppressor gene is a cyclin-dependent kinase (cdk) inhibitor that decelerates the cell cycle by inactivating the cdk's that phosphorylate the **retinoblastoma tumor-suppressor** gene (Rb) **protein** (pRb). In cervical cancers, pRb is inactivated by the HPV E7 oncoprotein or by mutations. The hypothesis of earlier reports was that the disruption of the p16/cdk-cyclin/Rb cascade is essential for malignant cervical transformation/carcinogenesis. The authors previously established in vitro model systems of cervical cancer representing four steps of oncogenic progression initiated by the two most common oncogenic HPVs in ectocervical and endocervical epithelial cells. This report used these systems to investigate the role of p16 in cervical cancers. A dramatic enhancement of the p16 RNA level was obsd. after immortalization by HPV 16 or 18. Furthermore, the p16 protein was newly obsd. following immortalization. However, no further changes were found for RNA or protein levels after serum selection or malignant transformation. For three cervical carcinoma cell lines, similar high levels of p16 expression were seen. Point mutations or homozygous **deletions** of p16 were not obsd. in the in vitro systems or in clin. specimens. These results suggest that the inactivation of the p16/cdk-cyclin/Rb cascade does not occur during malignant transformation but occurs during the immortalization by HPV in HPV-harboring premalignant lesions, the *in situ* equiv. of immortalized cells. Also suggested is that p16 has no role in the specific malignant transformation step from immortal premalignant lesions during the carcinogenesis of HPV-initiated cervical cancers.

L18 ANSWER 16 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS  
 AN 1997:252145 HCAPLUS  
 DN 126:327832  
 TI Accumulation of p53 induced by the adenovirus E1A protein requires regions

SEARCHED BY SUSAN HANLEY 305-4053

involved in the stimulation of DNA synthesis  
AU Querido, Emmanuelle; Teodoro, Jose G.; Branton, Philip E.  
CS Dep. Biochemistry, McGill Univ., Montreal, PQ, H3G 1Y6, Can.  
SO J. Virol. (1997), 71(5), 3526-3533  
CODEN: JOVIAM; ISSN: 0022-538X  
PB American Society for Microbiology  
DT Journal  
LA English  
AB It has been known for some time that expression of the 243-residue (243R) human adenovirus type 5 (Ad5) early region 1A (E1A) protein causes an increase in the level of the cellular tumor suppressor p53 and induction of p53-dependent apoptosis. **Deletion** of a portion of conserved region 1 (CR1) had been shown to prevent apoptosis, suggesting that binding of p300 and/or the pRB **retinoblastoma tumor suppressor** and related proteins might be implicated. To examine the mechanism of the E1A-induced accumulation of p53, cells were infected with viruses expressing E1A-243R contg. various **deletions** which have well-characterized effects on p300 and pRB binding. It was found that in human HeLa cells and rodent cells, complex formation with p300 but not pRB was required for the rise in p53 levels. However, in other human cell lines, including MRC-5 cells, E1A proteins which were able to form complexes with either p300 or pRB induced a significant increase in p53 levels. Only E1A mutants defective in binding both classes of proteins were unable to stimulate p53 accumulation. This same pattern was also apparent in p53-null mouse cells coinfecte by Ad5 mutants and an adenovirus vector expressing either wild-type or mutant human p53 under a cytomegalovirus promoter, indicating that the difference in importance of pRB binding may relate to differences between rodent and human p53 expression. The increase in p53 levels correlated well with the induction of apoptosis and, as shown previously, with the stimulation of cellular DNA synthesis. Thus, it is possible that the accumulation of p53 is induced by the induction of unscheduled DNA synthesis by E1A proteins and that increased levels of p53 then activate cell death pathways.

L18 ANSWER 17 OF 26 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS  
AN 1996:725736 HCPLUS  
DN 126:45658  
TI The tumorigenic potential and cell growth characteristics of p53-deficient cells are equivalent in the presence or absence of Mdm2  
AU Jones, Stephen N.; Sands, Arthur T.; Hancock, Amy R.; Vogel, Hannes; Donehower, Lawrence A.; Linke, Steven P.; Wahl, Geoffrey M.; Bradley, Allan  
CS Dep. Mol. Human Genet., Baylor Coll. Med., Houston, TX, 77030, USA  
SO Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. (1996), 93(24), 14106-14111  
CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424  
PB National Academy of Sciences  
DT Journal  
LA English  
AB The Mdm2 oncoprotein forms a complex with the p53 tumor suppressor protein and inhibits p53-mediated regulation of heterologous gene expression. Recently, Mdm2 has been found to bind several other proteins that function to regulate cell cycle progression, including the E2F-1/DP1 transcription factor complex and the **retinoblastoma tumor-suppressor protein**. To det. whether Mdm2 plays a role in cell cycle control or tumorigenesis that is distinct from its ability to modulate p53 function, the authors have examd. and compared both the in vitro growth characteristics of p53-deficient and Mdm2/p53-deficient fibroblasts, and the rate and spectrum of tumor formation in p53-deficient and Mdm2/p53-deficient mice. The authors find no difference between p53-deficient fibroblasts and Mdm2/p53-deficient fibroblasts either in their rate of proliferation in culture or in their survival frequency when treated with various genotoxic agents. Cell cycle studies indicate no difference in the ability of the two cell populations to enter S phase when treated with DNA-damaging agents or nucleotide antimetabolites, and p53-deficient fibroblasts and Mdm2/p53-deficient fibroblasts exhibit the same rate of spontaneous immortalization following long-term passage in culture. Finally, p53-deficient mice and Mdm2/p53-deficient mice display the same incidence and spectrum of spontaneous tumor formation in vivo. These results demonstrate that **deletion** of Mdm2 has no addnl. effect on cell proliferation, cell cycle control, or tumorigenesis when

p53 is absent.

L18 ANSWER 18 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS  
 AN 1996:640465 HCAPLUS  
 DN 125:271925  
 TI Skeletal muscle cells lacking the retinoblastoma protein display defects in muscle gene expression and accumulate in S and G2 phases of the cell cycle  
 AU Novitch, Bennett G.; Mulligan, George J.; Jacks, Tyler; Lassar, Andrew B.  
 CS Dep. Biol. Chem. Molecular Pharmacol., Harvard Med. Sch., Boston, MA, 02115, USA  
 SO J. Cell Biol. (1996), 135(2), 441-456  
 CODEN: JCLBA3; ISSN: 0021-9525  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB Viral oncproteins that inactivate the **retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein** (pRb) family both block skeletal muscle differentiation and promote cell cycle progression. To clarify the dependence of terminal differentiation on the presence of the different pRb-related proteins, myogenesis was studied using isogenic primary fibroblasts derived from mouse embryos individually deficient for pRb, p107, or p130. When ectopically expressed in skeletal muscle differentiation program characterized by normal expression of early differentiation markers such as myogenin and p21, but attenuated expression of late differentiation markers such as myosin heavy chain (MHC). Similar defects in MHC expression were not observed in cells lacking either p107 or p130, indicating that the defect is specific to the loss of pRb. In contrast to wild-type, p107-deficient, or p130-deficient differentiated myocytes that are permanently withdrawn from the cell cycle, differentiated myocytes lacking pRb accumulate in S and G2 phases and express extremely high levels of cyclins A and B, cyclin-dependent kinase (Cdk2), and Cdc2, but fail to readily proceed to mitosis. Administration of caffeine, an agent that **removes** inhibitory phosphorylations on inactive Cdc2/cyclin B complexes, specifically induced mitotic catastrophe in pRb-deficient myocytes, consistent with the observation that the majority of pRb-deficient myocytes arrest in S and G2. Together, these findings indicate that pRb is required for the expression of late skeletal muscle differentiation markers and for the inhibition of DNA synthesis, but that a pRb-independent mechanism restricts entry of differentiated myocytes into mitosis.

L18 ANSWER 19 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS  
 AN 1996:367125 HCAPLUS  
 DN 125:78217  
 TI SV40 large T antigen transactivates the human cdc2 promoter by inducing a CCAAT box binding factor  
 AU Chen, Haifeng; Campisi, Judith; Padmanabhan, R.  
 CS Med. Cent., Univ. Kansas, Kansas City, KS, 66160-7421, USA  
 SO J. Biol. Chem. (1996), 271(24), 13959-13967  
 CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB Cyclin-dependent protein kinases (Cdks) play a key role in the cell division cycle of eukaryotic cells. Cdc2, the first mammalian Cdk that was discovered, is expressed in S phase and functions in the G2 to M phase transition. By transfecting segments of the human cdc2 promoter linked to a reporter gene into monkey kidney (CV-1) cells, we identified the region containing the SP1, E2F, and two CCAAT box binding sites as essential and sufficient for basal transcription. SV40 large T antigen (SV40-LT) is a viral oncprotein that transactivates viral and cellular promoters and induces DNA synthesis in quiescent cells. SV40-LT transactivated wild-type cdc2 promoter/reporter constructs in a dose-dependent manner, coinciding with an increase in endogenous cdc2 mRNA. A mutant promoter from which the two CCAAT box motifs were **deleted** was 8-fold less sensitive to SV40-LT. Activation by SV40-LT did not require its ability to bind the **retinoblastoma** or p53 **tumor suppressor proteins**. SV40-LT induced a specific CCAAT box-binding factor (CBF) in CV-1 and COS-7 cells, as judged by gel shift and Southwestern analyses. Similar results were obtained in human fibroblasts expressing a conditional SV40-LT. The SV40-LT inducible CBF

appears to be novel and differs from the CBF that activates heat shock protein 70 gene expression.

L18 ANSWER 20 OF 26 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS  
 AN 1996:355127 HCPLUS  
 DN 125:31173  
 TI Inactivation of multiple tumor-suppressor genes involved in negative regulation of the cell cycle, MTS1/p16INK4A/CDKN2, MTS2/p15INK4B, p53, and Rb genes in primary lymphoid malignancies  
 AU Hagaishi, Akira; Ogawa, Seishi; Immamura, Nobutaka; Miyawaki, Shuichi; Miura, Yasusada; Uike, Naokuni; Shimazaki, Chihiro; Emi, Nobuhiko; Takeyama, Kunihiko; et al.  
 CS Faculty of Medicine, University of Tokyo, Tokyo, 113, Japan  
 SO Blood (1996), 87(12), 4949-4958  
 CODEN: BLOOAW; ISSN: 0006-4971  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB It is now evident that the cell cycle machinery has a variety of elements neg. regulating cell cycle progression. However, among these neg. regulators in cell cycle control, only 4 have been shown to be consistently involved in the development of human cancers as **tumor suppressors**: Rb (**Retinoblastoma** susceptibility protein), p53, and two recently identified cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitors, p16INK4A/MTS1 and p15INK4B/MTS2. Because there are functional interrelations among these neg. regulators in the cell cycle machinery, it is particularly interesting to investigate the multiplicity of inactivations of these tumor suppressors in human cancers, including leukemias/lymphomas. To address this point, the authors examd. inactivations of these four genes in primary lymphoid malignancies by Southern blot and polymerase chain reaction-single-strand conformation polymorphism analyses. The authors also analyzed Rb protein expression by Western blot anal. The p16INK4A and p15INK4B genes were homozygously **deleted** in 45 and 42 of 230 lymphoid tumor specimens, resp. Inactivations of the Rb and p53 genes were 27 of 91 and 9 of 173 specimens, resp. Forty-one (45.1%) of 91 samples examd. for inactivations of all four tumor suppressors had one or more abnormalities of these four tumor-suppressor genes, indicating that dysregulation of cell cycle control is important for tumor development. Statistical anal. of interrelations among impairments of these four genes indicated that inactivations of the individual tumor-suppressor genes might occur almost independently. In some patients, disruptions of multiple tumor-suppressor genes occurred; 4 cases with p16INK4A, p15INK4B, and Rb inactivations; 2 cases with p16INK4A, p15INK4B, and p53 inactivations; and 1 case with Rb and p53 inactivations. It is suggested that disruptions of multiple tumor suppressors in a tumor cell confer an addnl. growth advantage on the tumor.

L18 ANSWER 21 OF 26 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS  
 AN 1996:314940 HCPLUS  
 DN 125:2856  
 TI Inhibition of E2F activity by the cyclin-dependent protein kinase inhibitor p21 in cells expressing or lacking a functional retinoblastoma protein  
 AU Dimri, Goberdhan P.; Nakanishi, Makoto; Desprez, Pierre-Yves; Smith, James R.; Campisi, Judith  
 CS Dep. Cancer Biol., Univ. California, Berkeley, CA, 94720, USA  
 SO Mol. Cell. Biol. (1996), 16(6), 2987-2997  
 CODEN: MCEBD4; ISSN: 0270-7306  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB P21Sdi1/WAF1/Cip1 inhibits cyclin-dependent protein kinases and cell proliferation. P21 is presumed to inhibit growth by preventing the phosphorylation of growth-regulatory **proteins**, including the **retinoblastoma tumor suppressor** protein (pRb). The ultimate effector(s) of p21 growth inhibition, however, is largely a matter of conjecture. We show that p21 inhibits the activity of E2F, an essential growth-stimulatory transcription factor that is neg. regulated by unphosphorylated pRb. P21 suppressed the activity of E2F-responsive promoters (dihydrofolate reductase and cdc2), but E2F-unresponsive promoters (c-fos and simian virus 40 early) were

unaffected. Moreover, the simian virus 40 early promoter was rendered p21 suppressible by introducing wild-type, but not mutant, E2F binding sites; p21 suppressed a wild-type, but not mutant, E2F-1 promoter via its autoregulatory E2F binding site; p21 **deletion** mutants showed good agreement in their abilities to inhibit E2F transactivation and DNA synthesis; and E2F-1 (which binds pRb), but not E2F-4 (which does not), reversed both inhibitory effects of p21. Despite the central role for pRb in regulating E2F, p21 suppressed growth and E2F activity in cells lacking a functional pRb. Moreover, p21 protein (wild type but not mutant) specifically disrupted in E2F-cyclin-dependent protein kinase 2-p107 DNA binding complex in nuclear exts. of proliferating cells, whether or not they expressed normal pRb. Thus, E2F is a crit. target and ultimate effector of p21 action, and pRb is not essential for the inhibition of growth or E2F-dependent transcription.

L18 ANSWER 22 OF 26 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS  
 AN 1996:242275 HCPLUS  
 DN 124:282478  
 TI The interferon-inducible growth-inhibitory p202 protein: DNA binding properties and identification of a DNA binding domain  
 AU Choubeiy, Divaker; Guttermann, Jordan U.  
 CS Dep. Molecular Oncology, The Univ. Texas M. D. Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX, 77030, USA  
 SO Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. (1996), 221(2), 396-401  
 CODEN: BBRCA9; ISSN: 0006-291X  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB P202 is an interferon-inducible protein whose expression in transfected cells inhibits proliferation. P202 binds to the **retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein** in vitro and in vivo and the transcription factors AP-1, c-Fos, and c-Jun, NK-.kappa.B p50 and p65, and inhibits the transcriptional activity of these factors in vivo. Here we report that p202 nonspecifically binds to double-stranded DNA and to single-stranded DNA in vitro. Anal. with recombinant p202 revealed that DNA binding activity is intrinsic to p202. A C-terminal **deletion** mutant of p202 exhibited DNA-binding properties, indicating that the C-terminus is dispensable for DNA binding. We also found that underphosphorylated p202 efficiently binds to DNA. Our data suggest that DNA binding activity of p202 may contribute to its functions.

L18 ANSWER 23 OF 26 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS  
 AN 1995:618119 HCPLUS  
 DN 123:2778  
 TI Modification of Retinoblastoma and P53 yielding permanent active states for use in gene therapy involving pathological cell proliferative diseases  
 IN Fung, Yuen Kai  
 PA Research Development Foundation, USA  
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 59 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9506661	A1	19950309	WO 1994-US9861	19940901
	W: AU, CA, CN, FI, JP, KR, NO, NZ, RU, US RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	ZA 9406595	A	19960228	ZA 1994-6595	19940830
	CA 2170605	AA	19950309	CA 1994-2170605	19940901
	AU 9476426	A1	19950322	AU 1994-76426	19940901
	AU 692793	B2	19980618		
	EP 716660	A1	19960619	EP 1994-926655	19940901
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	CN 1133595	A	19961016	CN 1994-193949	19940901
	JP 09502183	T2	19970304	JP 1994-508257	19940901

PRAI US 1993-116943 19930903  
 WO 1994-US9861 19940901  
 AB Retinoblastoma and P53 proteins were **modified** such that, when expressed, are in an active conformation, and require no further **modification** for activity. Homol. domains of P53 and

retinoblastoma proteins were identified that dets. the conformations, and thereby the activity of these proteins. By this permanent retention of P53 and **retinoblastoma tumor suppressor proteins** in their active state, cell proliferation is actively suppressed. These forms of tumor suppressor proteins may be very useful in gene therapy relating to treatment of focal cell and pathol. cell proliferative diseases.

- L18 ANSWER 24 OF 26 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS  
 AN 1995:229994 HCPLUS  
 DN 122:6845  
 TI A mutational analysis of the amino terminal domain of the human papillomavirus type 16 E7 oncoprotein  
 AU Brokaw, Jane L.; Yee, Carole L.; Munger, Karl  
 CS Lab. of Tumor Virus Biology, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, 20892, USA  
 SO Virology (1994), 205(2), 603-7  
 CODEN: VIRLAX; ISSN: 0042-6822  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB The human papillomavirus type 16 (HPV-16) E7 oncoprotein shares structural and functional similarity with the adenovirus (Ad) E1A protein and the SV40 large tumor antigen (TAg). Like these other DNA tumor virus oncoproteins, HPV-16 E7 interacts with "pocket proteins," a family of host cellular proteins that include the **retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein** and can cooperate with the ras oncogene to transform primary rodent cells. Mutational analyses have indicated that amino acid sequences outside of the pRB binding region are also important for the cellular transformation property of HPV-16 E7. These sequences include an amino terminal domain of the E7 protein that is similar to a portion of conserved region 1 of Ad E1A. In this study it is shown that the homologous amino acid sequences in Ad E1A and SV40 TAg are functionally interchangeable with the amino terminal HPV-16 E7 domain in transformation assays. **Deletion** anal. across the amino terminus of HPV-16 E7 indicated that the overall integrity of the entire CR1 homol. domain is important for the biol. activity of the HPV E7 oncoprotein.
- L18 ANSWER 25 OF 26 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS  
 AN 1993:492576 HCPLUS  
 DN 119:92576  
 TI EBNA-5, an Epstein-Barr virus-encoded nuclear antigen, binds to the retinoblastoma and p53 proteins  
 AU Szekely, Laszlo; Selivanova, Galina; Magnusson, Kristinn P.; Klein, George; Wiman, Klas G.  
 CS Dep. Tumor Biol., Karolinska Inst., Stockholm, S-104 01, Swed.  
 SO Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. (1993), 90(12), 5455-9  
 CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) immortalized human lymphoblastoid cell lines express 6 virally encoded nuclear proteins, designated EBV nuclear antigens 1-6 (EBNA-1-6). The authors show that the EBNA-5 protein (alternatively designated EBNA-LP) that is required for B-cell transformation can form a mol. complex with the **retinoblastoma (RB)** and p53 **tumor suppressor proteins**. Using EBNA-5 **deletion** mutants, the authors have found that a 66-amino acid-long peptide, encoded by the W repeat of the EBV genome, is sufficient for binding. Point mutations of RB and p53 that inhibit their complexing with other DNA viral oncoproteins do not affect their binding to EBNA-5. P53 competes with RB for EBNA-5 binding. These data suggest that the mechanisms involved in EBV transformation may include impairment of RB and p53 function.
- L18 ANSWER 26 OF 26 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS  
 AN 1993:182888 HCPLUS  
 DN 118:182888  
 TI Inhibition of histone H1 kinase expression, retinoblastoma protein phosphorylation, and cell proliferation by the phosphatase inhibitor okadaic acid

AU Schonthal, Axel; Feramisco, James R.  
CS Cancer Cent., Univ. California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, 92093-0636, USA  
SO Oncogene (1993), 8(2), 433-41  
CODEN: ONCNES; ISSN: 0950-9232  
DT Journal  
LA English  
AB Phosphorylation events are major regulatory mechanisms of signal transduction pathways that regulate gene expression and cell growth. To study the potential involvement of serine-threonine specific phosphatases in these processes, the authors used okadaic acid (OA), an inhibitor of type 1 and type 2A protein phosphatases. Here, the authors present evidence that OA arrests cells at defined points in the cell cycle. Concomitantly, expression and assocd. histone H1 kinase activity of cdc2 and cyclin A, two cell cycle regulatory proteins, are repressed by this agent. Furthermore, phosphorylation of the **tumor suppressor protein retinoblastoma**, an event thought to be necessary in order to permit cells to proliferate, is inhibited when OA is present. These effects are fully reversible, since removal of OA restores cdc2 and cyclin A expression as well as histone H1 kinase activity, and the cells resume growth. Since cdc2 and cyclin A have previously been shown to be absolutely required for cell cycle progression, it is likely that blockage of synthesis of these components contributes to the cytostatic effects of OA. Furthermore, these results suggest a pos. role for OA sensitive protein phosphatases in the regulation of expression of these cell cycle regulatory proteins.

&gt; d bib abs 125 1-52

L25 ANSWER 1 OF 52 USPATFULL  
 AN 1999:124734 USPATFULL  
 TI DNA sequence encoding a tumor suppressor gene  
 IN Garkavtsev, Igor, Calgary, Canada  
 Riabowol, Karl, Calgary, Canada  
 PA University Technologies International Inc., Calgary, Canada (non-U.S.  
 corporation)  
 PI US 5965398 19991012  
 AI US 1999-258257 19990226 (9)  
 RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-569721, filed on 8 Dec 1995  
 DT Utility  
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Degen, Nancy; Assistant Examiner: McGarry, Sean  
 LREP Burns, Doane, Swecker & Mathis, L.L.P.  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 4  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN 4 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)  
 LN.CNT 1035  
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.  
 AB The invention provides novel tumor suppressor genes, methods for making  
 and using these and related tumor suppressor genes and proteins and  
 peptides, and nucleic acids encoding these and related tumor suppressor  
 proteins and peptides.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L25 ANSWER 2 OF 52 USPATFULL  
 AN 1999:106321 USPATFULL  
 TI Modulators of BRCA1 activity  
 IN Rubinfeld, Bonnee, Danville, CA, United States  
 Polakis, Paul G., Mill Valley, CA, United States  
 Lingefelter, Carol, Oakland, CA, United States  
 Vuong, Terilyn T., Oakland, CA, United States  
 PA Onyx Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Richmond, CA, United States (U.S.  
 corporation)  
 PI US 5948643 19990907  
 AI US 1997-968751 19970813 (8)  
 DT Utility  
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Hutzell, Paula K.; Assistant Examiner: Sun-Hoffman,  
 Lin  
 LREP Giotta, Gregory  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 7  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN 5 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)  
 LN.CNT 2263  
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.  
 AB Compositions of matter consisting of a family of related nucleotide  
 sequences that encode proteins, termed BRCA1 Modulator Proteins, that  
 bind to the tumor suppressor gene product BRCA1, and methods of using  
 the nucleotide sequences and the proteins encoded thereby, to diagnose  
 and/or treat disease where the BRCA1 Modulator Proteins have an apparent  
 molecular weight of 45-97 kdaltons and are characterized by having at  
 least one leucine zipper domain, and optionally a zinc finger domain.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L25 ANSWER 3 OF 52 USPATFULL  
 AN 1999:88789 USPATFULL  
 TI Recombinant adenoviral vector and methods of use  
 IN Gregory, Richard J., Carlsbad, CA, United States  
 Wills, Ken N., Encinitas, CA, United States  
 Maneval, Daniel C., San Diego, CA, United States  
 PA Canji Inc., San Diego, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)  
 PI US 5932210 19990803  
 AI US 1997-959638 19971028 (8)  
 RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-328673, filed on 25 Oct 1994 which is a  
 continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-246006, filed on 19 May 1994,  
 now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US

1993-142669, filed on 25 Oct 1993, now abandoned  
 DT Utility  
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Guzo, David  
 LREP Townsend and Townsend and Crew  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 19  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN 23 Drawing Figure(s); 23 Drawing Page(s)  
 LN.CNT 2379  
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention provides a recombinant adenovirus expression vector characterized by the partial or total **deletion** of the adenoviral protein IX DNA and having a gene encoding a foreign protein or a functional fragment or mutant thereof. Transformed host cells and a method of producing recombinant proteins and gene therapy also are included within the scope of this invention. Thus, for example, the adenoviral vector of this invention can contain a foreign gene for the expression of a protein effective in regulating the cell cycle, such as p53, Rb, or mitosin, or in inducing cell death, such as the conditional suicide gene thymidine kinase. (The latter must be used in conjunction with a thymidine kinase metabolite in order to be effective).

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L25 ANSWER 4 OF 52 USPATFULL  
 AN 1999:75853 USPATFULL  
 TI Transgenic mice having **modified** cell-cycle regulation  
 IN Beach, David H., Huntington Bay, NY, United States  
     Serrano, Manuel, Mill Neck, NY, United States  
     DePinho, Ronald A., Pelham Manor, NY, United States  
 PA Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)  
     Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University, Bronx, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)  
 PI US 5919997 19990706  
 AI US 1996-627610 19960404 (8)  
 RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-581918, filed on 2 Jan 1996 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-497214, filed on 30 Jun 1995 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-346147, filed on 29 Nov 1994 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-306511, filed on 14 Sep 1994 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-248812, filed on 25 May 1994 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-227371, filed on 14 Apr 1994 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-154915, filed on 18 Nov 1993  
 DT Utility  
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Crouch, Deborah; Assistant Examiner: Martin, Jill D.  
 LREP Foley, Hoag & Eliot, LLP; Vincent, Esq., Matthew P.; Varma, Esq., Anita  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 11  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN 3 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)  
 LN.CNT 2992  
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to transgenic mice in which the biological function of at least one cell cycle regulatory proteins of the INK4 family is altered.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L25 ANSWER 5 OF 52 USPATFULL  
 AN 1999:69778 USPATFULL  
 TI E6 associated protein  
 IN Huibregtse, Jon M., Brighton, MA, United States  
     Scheffner, Martin, Walldorf, Germany, Federal Republic of  
     Howley, Peter M., Wellesley, MA, United States  
 PA The United States of America as represented by the Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, DC, United States (U.S. government)  
 PI US 5914389 19990622  
 AI US 1996-674030 19960701 (8)  
 RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1993-100692, filed on 30 Jul 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5532348, issued on 2 Jul 1996

DT Utility  
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Kemmerer, Elizabeth C.  
 LREP Townsend and Townsend and Crew  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 4  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN 21 Drawing Figure(s); 12 Drawing Page(s)  
 LN.CNT 1447  
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.  
 AB The present invention provides compositions of isolated and purified E6 Associated Protein and fragments thereof. Also provided are nucleic acid constructs encoding E6 Associated Protein. These compositions may be employed to identify compounds which inhibit binding of high risk HPV E6 to p53. The compositions of the present invention may also be used in methods to detect the presence of high risk HPV in biological samples.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L25 ANSWER 6 OF 52 MEDLINE  
 AN 2000036560 MEDLINE  
 DN 20036560  
 TI Activation of the cyclin D1 gene by the E1A-associated protein p300 through AP-1 inhibits cellular apoptosis.  
 AU Albanese C; D'Amico M; Reutens A T; Fu M; Watanabe G; Lee R J; Kitsis R N; Henglein B; Avantaggiati M; Somasundaram K; Thimmapaya B; Pestell R G  
 CS Albert Einstein Cancer Center, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, New York 10461, USA.  
 NC R29CA70896-01 (NCI)  
 RO1CA75503 (NCI)  
 5-P30-CA13330-26 (NCI)  
 SO JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, (1999 Nov 26) 274 (48) 34186-95.  
 Journal code: HIV. ISSN: 0021-9258.  
 CY United States  
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LA English  
 FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals  
 EM 200003  
 EW 20000301  
 AB The adenovirus E1A protein interferes with regulators of apoptosis and growth by physically interacting with cell cycle regulatory proteins including the **retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein** and the coactivator proteins p300/CBP (where CBP is the CREB-binding protein). The p300/CBP proteins occupy a pivotal role in regulating mitogenic signaling and apoptosis. The mechanisms by which cell cycle control genes are directly regulated by p300 remain to be determined. The cyclin D1 gene, which is overexpressed in many different tumor types, encodes a regulatory subunit of a holoenzyme that phosphorylates and inactivates PRB. In the present study E1A12S inhibited the cyclin D1 promoter via the amino-terminal p300/CBP binding domain in human choriocarcinoma JEG-3 cells. p300 induced cyclin D1 protein abundance, and p300, but not CBP, induced the cyclin D1 promoter. cyclin D1 or p300 overexpression inhibited apoptosis in JEG-3 cells. The CH3 region of p300, which was required for induction of cyclin D1, was also required for the inhibition of apoptosis. p300 activated the cyclin D1 promoter through an activator protein-1 (AP-1) site at -954 and was identified within a DNA-bound complex with c-Jun at the AP-1 site. Apoptosis rates of embryonic fibroblasts derived from mice homozygously deleted of the cyclin D1 gene (cyclin D1(-/-)) were increased compared with wild type control on several distinct matrices. p300 inhibited apoptosis in cyclin D1(+/+) fibroblasts but increased apoptosis in cyclin D1(-/-) cells. The anti-apoptotic function of cyclin D1, demonstrated by sub-G1 analysis and annexin V staining, may contribute to its cellular transforming and cooperative oncogenic properties.

L25 ANSWER 7 OF 52 MEDLINE  
 AN 2000079603 MEDLINE  
 DN 20079603  
 TI Human cells compromised for p53 function exhibit defective global and transcription-coupled nucleotide excision repair, whereas cells compromised for pRb function are defective only in global repair.  
 AU Therrien J P; Drouin R; Baril C; Drobetsky E A

CS Division of Pathology, Department of Medical Biology, Faculty of Medicine, Laval University, Quebec, Canada.  
 SO PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, (1999 Dec 21) 96 (26) 15038-43.  
 Journal code: PV3. ISSN: 0027-8424.  
 CY United States  
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LA English  
 FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals  
 EM 200003  
 EW 20000305  
 AB After exposure to DNA-damaging agents, the p53 tumor suppressor protects against neoplastic transformation by inducing growth arrest and apoptosis. A series of investigations has also demonstrated that, in UV-exposed cells, p53 regulates the removal of DNA photoproducts from the genome overall (global nucleotide excision repair), but does not participate in an overlapping pathway that removes damage specifically from the transcribed strand of active genes (transcription-coupled nucleotide excision repair). Here, the highly sensitive ligation-mediated PCR was employed to quantify, at nucleotide resolution, the repair of UVB-induced cyclobutane pyrimidine dimers (CPDs) in genetically p53-deficient Li-Fraumeni skin fibroblasts, as well as in human lung fibroblasts expressing the human papillomavirus (HPV) E6 oncoprotein that functionally inactivates p53. Lung fibroblasts expressing the HPV E7 gene product, which similarly inactivates the **retinoblastoma tumor-suppressor protein** (pRb), were also investigated. pRb acts downstream of p53 to mediate G(1) arrest, but has no demonstrated role in DNA repair. Relative to normal cells, HPV E6-expressing lung fibroblasts and Li-Fraumeni skin fibroblasts each manifested defective CPD repair along both the transcribed and nontranscribed strands of the p53 and/or c-jun loci. HPV E7-expressing lung fibroblasts also exhibited reduced CPD removal, but only along the nontranscribed strand. Our results provide striking evidence that transcription-coupled repair, in addition to global repair, are p53-dependent in UV-exposed human fibroblasts. Moreover, the observed DNA-repair defect in HPV E7-expressing cells reveals a function for this oncoprotein in HPV-mediated carcinogenesis, and may suggest a role for pRb in global nucleotide excision repair.

L25 ANSWER 8 OF 52 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS  
 AN 1999:468700 BIOSIS  
 DN PREV199900468700  
 TI Repression of Epstein-Barr virus EBNA-1 gene transcription by pRb during restricted latency.  
 AU Ruf, Ingrid K.; Sample, Jeffery (1)  
 CS (1) Department of Virology and Molecular Biology, St. Jude Children's Research Hospital, 332 N. Lauderdale, Memphis, TN, 38105 USA  
 SO Journal of Virology, (Oct., 1999) Vol. 73, No. 10, pp. 7943-7951.  
 ISSN: 0022-538X.  
 DT Article  
 LA English  
 SL English  
 AB During the restricted programs of Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) latency in EBV-associated tumors and a subpopulation of latently infected B cells in healthy EBV carriers, transcription of the EBV nuclear antigen 1 (EBNA-1) gene is mediated by the promoter Qp. Previously, two noncanonical E2F binding sites were identified within Qp. The role of E2F in the regulation of Qp, however, has been controversial and is undefined. Here we demonstrate that an E2F factor(s) within Burkitt lymphoma (BL) cells binds to a G/C-rich element (GGCG (C/G)) within the previously identified binding sites in Qp and prototypical E2F response elements. Furthermore, Qp-driven reporter gene expression could be efficiently repressed through either E2F binding site by the tumor suppressor pRb, a potent transcriptional repressor targeted to promoters during G0 and the early G1 phase of the cell cycle via its interaction with E2F; a mutant pRb (pRb706) lacking E2F binding capability was unable to repress Qp. However, we did not observe cell cycle variation in the expression of either EBNA-1 mRNA or protein in exponentially growing BL cells, consistent with previous predictions that Qp is constitutively active in these cells and with the extremely long t1/2 of EBNA-1. By contrast, within G0/G1 in

growth-arrested BL cells, EBNA-1 mRNA levels were twofold lower than in S phase, similar to the two- to eightfold differences in cell cycle expression of some cyclin mRNAs. Thus, although regulation of Qp is coupled to the cell cycle, this clearly has no impact on the level of EBNA-1 expressed in proliferating cells. We conclude, therefore, that the most important contribution of E2F to the regulation of Qp is to direct the pRb-mediated suppression of EBNA-1 expression within resting B cells, the principal reservoir of latent EBV. This would provide a means to restrict unneeded and potentially **deleterious** expression of EBNA-1 in a nonproliferating cell and to coordinate the activation of EBNA-1 expression necessary for EBV genome replication and maintenance upon reentry of the cell cycle in response to proliferative signals.

L25 ANSWER 9 OF 52 MEDLINE  
 AN 1999421947 MEDLINE  
 DN 99421947  
 TI RBP1 recruits both histone deacetylase-dependent and -independent repression activities to retinoblastoma family proteins.  
 AU Lai A; Lee J M; Yang W M; DeCaprio J A; Kaelin W G Jr; Seto E; Branton P E  
 CS Departments of Biochemistry, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3G 1Y6.  
 SO MOLECULAR AND CELLULAR BIOLOGY, (1999 Oct) 19 (10) 6632-41.  
 Journal code: NGY. ISSN: 0270-7306.  
 CY United States  
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LA English  
 FS Priority Journals  
 EM 200004  
 EW 20000401  
 AB **Retinoblastoma (RB) tumor suppressor** family proteins block cell proliferation in part by repressing certain E2F-specific promoters. Both histone deacetylase (HDAC)-dependent and -independent repression activities are associated with the RB "pocket." The mechanism by which these two repression functions occupy the pocket is unknown. A known RB-binding protein, RBP1, was previously found by our group to be an active corepressor which, if overexpressed, represses E2F-mediated transcription via its association with the pocket. We show here that RBP1 contains two repression domains, one of which binds all three known HDACs and represses them in an HDAC-dependent manner while the other domain functions independently of the HDACs. Thus, RB family members repress transcription by recruiting RBP1 to the pocket. RBP1, in turn, serves as a bridging molecule to recruit HDACs and, in addition, provides a second HDAC-independent repression function.

L25 ANSWER 10 OF 52 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 1  
 AN 1999218299 MEDLINE  
 DN 99218299  
 TI Thyroid hormone, T3-dependent phosphorylation and translocation of Trip230 from the Golgi complex to the nucleus.  
 AU Chen Y; Chen P L; Chen C F; Sharp Z D; Lee W H  
 CS Department of Molecular Medicine and Institute of Biotechnology, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, San Antonio, TX 78245-3207, USA.  
 NC EY05758 (NEI)  
 SO PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, (1999 Apr 13) 96 (8) 4443-8.  
 Journal code: PV3. ISSN: 0027-8424.  
 CY United States  
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LA English  
 FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals  
 EM 199907  
 EW 19990704  
 AB Trip230 is a novel coactivator of the thyroid hormone receptor that is negatively regulated by the **retinoblastoma tumor-suppressor protein**. In an examination of its subcellular distribution, Trip230 localized predominantly to the vicinity of the Golgi instead of the nucleus, as other nuclear hormone receptor coactivators. Using a series of **deletion mutants**, a critical region identified for Golgi area targeting coincided with a previously defined thyroid

hormone receptor-binding domain of Trip230. During cell cycle progression, the expression level of Trip230 is constant and a significant portion is imported into the nucleus at S phase. Within an hour of treating cells with T3, Trip230 immunofluorescence transiently colocalized with TR in prominent subnuclear structures. T3-dependent nuclear import of Trip230 does not require new protein synthesis. Coincident with T3 treatment and nuclear import, newly phosphorylated residue(s) appeared in Trip230, suggesting that phosphorylation may be involved in its nuclear import. These findings provided a novel mechanism for the regulation of nuclear hormone transcription factors by hormone-responsive phosphorylation and nuclear import of cytoplasmically located coactivators.

L25 ANSWER 11 OF 52 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 2  
 AN 1999173997 MEDLINE  
 DN 99173997  
 TI The retinoblastoma protein alters the phosphorylation state of polyomavirus large T antigen in murine cell extracts and inhibits polyomavirus origin DNA replication.  
 AU Reynisdottir I; Bhattacharyya S; Zhang D; Prives C  
 CS Department of Biological Sciences, Columbia University, New York, New York 10027, USA.  
 NC CA26905 (NCI)  
 SO JOURNAL OF VIROLOGY, (1999 Apr) 73 (4) 3004-13.  
 Journal code: KCV. ISSN: 0022-538X.  
 CY United States  
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LA English  
 FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals  
 EM 199907  
 EW 19990702  
 AB The **retinoblastoma tumor suppressor** protein (pRb) can associate with the transforming proteins of several DNA tumor viruses, including the large T antigen encoded by polyomavirus (Py T Ag). Although pRb function is critical for regulating progression from G1 to S phase, a role for pRb in S phase has not been demonstrated or excluded. To identify a potential effect of pRb on DNA replication, pRb protein was added to reaction mixtures containing Py T Ag, Py origin-containing DNA (Py ori-DNA), and murine FM3A cell extracts. We found that pRb strongly represses Py ori-DNA replication in vitro. Unexpectedly, however, this inhibition only partially depends on the interaction of pRb with Py T Ag, since a mutant Py T Ag (d1141) lacking the pRb interaction region was also significantly inhibited by pRb. This result suggests that pRb interferes with or alters one or more components of the murine cell replication extract. Furthermore, the ability of Py T Ag to be phosphorylated in such extracts is markedly reduced in the presence of pRb. Since cyclin-dependent kinase (CDK) phosphorylation of Py T Ag is required for its replication function, we hypothesize that pRb interferes with this phosphorylation event. Indeed, the S-phase CDK complex (cyclin A-CDK2), which phosphorylates both pRb and Py T Ag, alleviates inhibition caused by pRb. Moreover, hyperphosphorylated pRb is incapable of inhibiting replication of Py ori-DNA in vitro. We propose a new requirement for maintaining pRb phosphorylation in S phase, namely, to prevent **deleterious** effects on the cellular replication machinery.

L25 ANSWER 12 OF 52 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 3  
 AN 1999403006 MEDLINE  
 DN 99403006  
 TI A genetic screen for **modifiers** of E2F in *Drosophila melanogaster*.  
 AU Staehling-Hampton K; Ciampa P J; Brook A; Dyson N  
 CS Massachusetts General Hospital Cancer Center, Charlestown, Massachusetts 02129, USA.  
 NC GM-53203 (NIGMS)  
 SO GENETICS, (1999 Sep) 153 (1) 275-87.  
 Journal code: FNH. ISSN: 0016-6731.  
 CY United States  
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LA English  
 FS Priority Journals

EM 200001  
 EW 20000104  
 AB The activity of the E2F transcription factor is regulated in part by pRB, the **protein** product of the **retinoblastoma tumor suppressor** gene. Studies of tumor cells show that the p16(ink4a)/cdk4/cyclin D/pRB pathway is mutated in most forms of cancer, suggesting that the deregulation of E2F, and hence the cell cycle, is a common event in tumorigenesis. Extragenic mutations that enhance or suppress E2F activity are likely to alter cell-cycle control and may play a role in tumorigenesis. We used an E2F overexpression phenotype in the *Drosophila* eye to screen for **modifiers** of E2F activity. Coexpression of dE2F and its heterodimeric partner dDP in the fly eye induces S phases and cell death. We isolated 33 enhancer mutations of this phenotype by EMS and X-ray mutagenesis and by screening a deficiency library collection. The majority of these mutations sorted into six complementation groups, five of which have been identified as alleles of *brahma* (*brm*), *moira* (*mor*) *osa*, *pointed* (*pnt*), and *polycephalon* (*poc*). *osa*, *brm*, and *mor* encode proteins with homology to SWI1, SWI2, and SWI3, respectively, suggesting that the activity of a SWI/SNF chromatin-remodeling complex has an important impact on E2F-dependent phenotypes. Mutations in *poc* also suppress phenotypes caused by *p21(CIP1)* expression, indicating an important role for *polycephalon* in cell-cycle control.

L25 ANSWER 13 OF 52 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 4  
 AN 1999177928 MEDLINE  
 DN 99177928  
 TI Mechanism of transcriptional repression of E2F by the **retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein**.  
 AU Ross J F; Liu X; Dynlacht B D  
 CS Department of Molecular and Cellular Biology, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138, USA.  
 NC 1 R01 CA77245-01 (NCI)  
 SO MOLECULAR CELL, (1999 Feb) 3 (2) 195-205.  
 Journal code: CSE. ISSN: 1097-2765.  
 CY United States  
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LA English  
 FS Priority Journals  
 EM 199906  
 EW 19990603  
 AB The **retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein** (pRB) is a transcriptional repressor, critical for normal cell cycle progression. We have undertaken studies using a highly purified reconstituted in vitro transcription system to demonstrate how pRB can repress transcriptional activation mediated by the E2F transcription factor. Remarkably, E2F activation became resistant to pRB-mediated repression after the establishment of a partial (TFIIA/TFIID) preinitiation complex (PIC). DNase I footprinting studies suggest that E2F recruits TFIID to the promoter in a step that also requires TFIIA and confirm that recruitment of the PIC by E2F is blocked by pRB. These studies suggest a detailed mechanism by which E2F activates and pRB represses transcription without the requirement of histone-modifying enzymes.

L25 ANSWER 14 OF 52 USPATFULL  
 AN 1998:157173 USPATFULL  
 TI Polypeptides from Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpesvirus, DNA encoding same and uses thereof  
 IN Chang, Yuan, New York, NY, United States  
 Bohenzky, Roy A., Mountian View, CA, United States  
 Russo, James J., New York, NY, United States  
 Edelman, Isidore S., New York, NY, United States  
 Moore, Patrick S., New York, NY, United States  
 PA The Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York, New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)  
 PI US 5849564 19981215  
 AI US 1996-770379 19961129 (8)  
 DT Utility

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Myers, Carla J.  
 LREP White, John P. Cooper & Dunham LLP  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 12  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1, 6, 7  
 DRWN 29 Drawing Figure(s); 16 Drawing Page(s)  
 LN.CNT 6146

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule which encodes Kaposi's Sarcoma-Associated Herpesvirus (KSHV) polypeptides. This invention provides an isolated polypeptide molecule of KSHV. This invention provides an antibody specific to the polypeptide. Antisense and triplex oligonucleotide molecules are also provided. This invention provides a vaccine for Kaposi's Sarcoma (KS). This invention provides methods of vaccination, prophylaxis, diagnosis and treatment of a subject with KS and of detecting expression of a DNA virus associated with Kaposi's sarcoma in a cell.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L25 ANSWER 15 OF 52 USPATFULL  
 AN 1998:118842 USPATFULL  
 TI Methods for the suppression of neu mediated phenotype in tumors  
 IN Hung, Mien-Chie, Houston, TX, United States  
 Yu, Di-Hua, Houston, TX, United States  
 Matin, Angabin, Houston, TX, United States  
 Zhang, Yujiao Joe, Houston, TX, United States  
 PA Board of Regents, The University of Texas System, Austin, TX, United States (U.S. corporation)  
 PI US 5814315 19980929  
 AI US 1995-457029 19950601 (8)  
 RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-276359, filed on 15 Jul 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5643567, issued on 1 Jul 1997 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-162406, filed on 3 Dec 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5641484, issued on 24 Jun 1997 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-70410, filed on 4 Jun 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5651964, issued on 29 Jul 1997 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-621465, filed on 4 Dec 1990, now abandoned  
 DT Utility  
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Crouch, Deborah  
 LREP Arnold, White & Durkee  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 32  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN 65 Drawing Figure(s); 35 Drawing Page(s)  
 LN.CNT 3453

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Disclosed are methods and compositions for the suppression of expression of the neu oncogene, as well as suppression of neu oncogene-mediated transformation, tumorigenesis and metastasis. The method disclosed involves introduction of adenovirus early 1A gene (the ElA gene) products, or the large T antigen (the LT gene product), or both into affected cells. These products, which are preferably introduced by transfection of the ElA gene into affected cells, serve to suppress neu gene expression as measured by a reduction of p185 expression. Furthermore, the ElA gene products surprisingly serve to suppress the oncogenic phenotype, as indicated by a reduction in cell growth, growth in soft agar, as well as tumorigenic and metastatic potential in vivo. The inventors propose that ElA gene products, LT gene products or derivatives therefrom, may ultimately be employed a treatment modalities for neu-mediated cancers, such as cancers of the female genital tract and breast. The inventors also propose methods of transfecting cells with either the ElA or the LT gene products using adenoviral vectors or liposomes.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L25 ANSWER 16 OF 52 USPATFULL  
 AN 1998:36530 USPATFULL  
 TI Method and kit for evaluating human papillomavirus transformed cells  
 IN Munger, Karl, Brookline, MA, United States

PA Jones, D. Leanne, Somerville, MA, United States  
 President and Fellows of Harvard College, Cambridge, MA, United States  
 (U.S. corporation)  
 Harvard University, Office of Technology Transfer, Cambridge, MA, United  
 States (U.S. corporation)  
 PI US 5736318 19980407  
 AI US 1995-406248 19950317 (8)  
 DT Utility  
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Knodel, Marian C.; Assistant Examiner: Salimi, Ali R.  
 LREP Hale and Dorr LLP  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 1  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN 2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)  
 LN.CNT 789

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention provides methods and kits for determining the extent of  
 interaction and/or inactivation between a cyclin/cyclin-dependent kinase  
 inhibitor and the human papillomavirus E7 oncoprotein and thus for  
 evaluating the proliferative state of a transformed cell. Methods for  
 identifying compounds capable of inhibiting the interaction between a  
 cyclin/cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor and the human papillomavirus E7  
 oncoprotein, and for inhibiting growth of a human papillomavirus-  
 associated carcinoma cell are also provided.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L25 ANSWER 17 OF 52 USPATFULL  
 AN 1998:11878 USPATFULL  
 TI Methods for the diagnosis of a genetic predisposition to cancer  
 associated with variant CDK4 allele  
 IN Dracopoli, Nicolas, Carlsbad, CA, United States  
 Tucker, Margaret, Bethesda, MD, United States  
 Goldstein, Alisa, Rockville, MD, United States  
 PA Sequana Therapeutics, Inc., La Jolla, CA, United States (U.S.  
 corporation)  
 The United States of America, Washington, DC, United States (U.S.  
 government)  
 PI US 5714329 19980203  
 AI US 1995-564002 19951129 (8)  
 DT Utility  
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Houtteman, Scott W.  
 LREP Sherwood, PamelaBozicevic & Reed, LLP  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 12  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN 2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)  
 LN.CNT 675

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Protein complexes consisting of a cyclin dependent kinase CDK4 and  
 cyclin D control passage through the G1 checkpoint of the cell cycle by  
 phosphorylating the retinoblastoma protein. The ability of these  
 complexes to phosphorylate RB is inhibited by a family of low molecular  
 weight proteins, including p16, p15 and p18. Germline mutations in the  
 p16 gene have been identified in approximately half of families with  
 hereditary A mutation is described in CDK4 in two unrelated melanoma  
 families that do not carry germline p16 mutations. This CDK4-R24C  
 mutation was detected in 11/11 melanoma patients, 2/17 unaffecteds and  
 0/5 spouses. This mutation has a specific effect of the p16 binding  
 domain of CDK4, but has no effect on its ability to bind cyclin D and  
 form a functional kinase. Therefore, the germline R24C mutation in CDK4  
 generates a dominant oncogene that is resistant to normal physiological  
 inhibition by p16.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L25 ANSWER 18 OF 52 USPATFULL  
 AN 1998:7171 USPATFULL  
 TI Characterization of a novel anti-p110.sup.RB monoclonal antibody  
 IN Shepard, H. Michael, Carlsbad, CA, United States  
 Wen, Shu Fen, San Diego, CA, United States  
 PA Canji, Inc., San Diego, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5710255 19980120  
 WO 9401467 19940120  
 AI US 1994-204329 19940815 (8)  
 WO 1992-US5866 19920714  
 19940815 PCT 371 date  
 19940815 PCT 102(e) date  
 DT Utility  
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Feisee, Lila; Assistant Examiner: Eyler, Yvonne  
 LREP Townsend and Townsend and Crew LLP  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 2  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN 6 Drawing Figure(s); 6 Drawing Page(s)  
 LN.CNT 569  
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.  
 AB This invention provides a family of monoclonal antibodies specific for epitopes of p110.sup.RB protein present in the nucleus. These antibodies have superior properties that prove useful for the detection of p110.sup.RB or its complexes with other cellular regulatory proteins in cells and in cell lysates. This invention also provides hybridoma cell lines that produce such monoclonal antibodies and methods of using these antibodies diagnostically, prognostically and therapeutically. Further, the invention provides a method for isolating proteins associated with p110.sup.RB proteins.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L25 ANSWER 19 OF 52 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS  
 AN 1999:17770 BIOSIS  
 DN PREV199900017770  
 TI Identification of AP-2 as a interactive target of Rb and a regulator of the G1/S control element of the hamster histone H3.2 promoter.  
 AU Wu, Frank; Lee, Amy S. (1)  
 CS (1) Dep. Biochemistry Molecular Biology, Univ. Southern Calif. Sch. Med., 1441 Eastlake Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90033 USA  
 SO Nucleic Acids Research, (Nov. 1, 1998) Vol. 26, No. 21, pp. 4837-4845.  
 ISSN: 0305-1048.  
 DT Article  
 LA English  
 AB Previous studies have established that a 32 bp cis-regulatory region, referred to as the H3core spanning -241 to -210 of the hamster histone H3.2 promoter, is critical for its G1/S-phase induction of transcription. Here we report that the transcription factor AP-2 is a major component of the protein complex which interacts with the H3core from hamster nuclear extracts. In search of the control mechanism(s) whereby AP-2 can mediate cell cycle regulation of the histone H3.2 promoter, we found that AP-2 can physically interact with the **retinoblastoma (Rb) tumor suppressor protein** in vitro, and when over-expressed, can also associate with Rb in vivo. Importantly, in contrast to the majority of Rb binding proteins, the C-terminal domain of Rb alone is sufficient for its interaction with AP-2. Using a reporter gene system linking tandem copies of the H3core to a heterologous minimal promoter, we demonstrated that over-expression of AP-2 proteins results in transactivation of the reporter gene through the H3core in a sequence-specific but orientation-independent manner. Additionally, this stimulative effect was suppressed by co-expression of Rb. Thus, AP-2, through its physical and functional interaction with Rb, may contribute to the cell cycle regulation of its target genes.

L25 ANSWER 20 OF 52 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 5  
 AN 1999153739 MEDLINE  
 DN 99153739  
 TI Re-expression of endogenous p16ink4a in oral squamous cell carcinoma lines by 5-aza-2'-deoxycytidine treatment induces a senescence-like state.  
 AU Timmermann S; Hinds P W; Munger K  
 CS Pathology Department and Harvard Center for Cancer Biology, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts 02115, USA.  
 NC 1 PO1 DE12467-01 (NIDR)  
 SO ONCOGENE, (1998 Dec 31) 17 (26) 3445-53.  
 CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom  
 Journal code: Onc. ISSN: 0950-9232.

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LA English  
 FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals  
 EM 199905  
 EW 19990503  
 AB We have previously reported that a set of oral squamous cell carcinoma lines express specifically elevated cdk6 activity. One of the cell lines, SCC4, contains a cdk6 amplification and expresses functional p16ink4a, the other cell lines express undetectable levels of p16ink4a, despite a lack of coding-region mutations. Two of the cell lines, SCC15 and SCC40 have a hypermethylated p16ink4A promoter and a third cell line, SCC9, has a mutation in the p16ink4a promoter. Using the demethylation agent 5-aza-2'-deoxycytidine, we showed that the p16ink4a protein was re-expressed after a 5-day treatment with this chemical. One cell line, SCC15 expressed high levels of p16ink4a. In this line, cdk6 activity was decreased after 5-aza-2'deoxycytidine treatment, and the hypophosphorylated, growth **suppressive** form of the **retinoblastoma tumor suppressor** protein pRB was detected. Expression of p16ink4a persisted, even after the drug was **removed** and the cells expressed senescence-associated beta-galactosidase activity. Ectopic expression of p16ink4a with a recombinant retrovirus in this cell line also induced a similar senescence-like phenotype. Hence, it was possible to restore a functional pRB pathway in an oral squamous cell carcinoma line by inducing re-expression of endogenous p16ink4a in response to treatment with a demethylating agent.

L25 ANSWER 21 OF 52 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 6  
 AN 199828804 MEDLINE  
 DN 98288804  
 TI Release of cell cycle constraints in mouse melanocytes by overexpressed mutant E2F1E132, but not by **deletion** of p16INK4A or p21WAF1/CIP1.  
 AU Halaban R; Cheng E; Zhang Y; Mandigo C E; Miglarese M R  
 CS Department of Dermatology, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, Connecticut 06510, USA.  
 SO ONCOGENE, (1998 May 14) 16 (19) 2489-501.  
 Journal code: ONC. ISSN: 0950-9232.  
 CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom  
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LA English  
 FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals  
 EM 199809  
 EW 19980901  
 AB Compared to normal melanocytes, melanoma cell lines exhibit overexpression of hyperphosphorylated **retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein** (Rb) or a marked decrease in, or lack of, expression of Rb. Hyperphosphorylation of Rb results in increased E2F-mediated transactivation of target genes and cell cycle progression. Using a combination of gene disruption and ectopic expression in growth factor-dependent mouse melanocytes, we studied the roles of E2F1 and the p16INK4A and p21WAF1/CIP1 CKIs (cyclin dependent kinase inhibitors) in the acquisition of TPA (12-O-tetradecanoyl phorbol-13-acetate)-independent growth in culture, a hallmark of melanomas. Surprisingly, melanocytes from p16INK4A- or p21WAF1/CIP1-null mice remained TPA-dependent, and disruption of p21WAF1/CIP1 accelerated cell death in the absence of this mitogen. Disruption of E2F1 had the most profound effect on melanocyte growth, resulting in a fourfold decrease in growth rate in the presence of TPA. Furthermore, enforced overexpression of the DNA-binding-defective E2F1E132 mutant conferred TPA-independence upon melanocytes and was associated with sequestration of Rb and constitutive expression of E2F1 target genes, including p21WAF1/CIP1. We conclude that neutralization of Rb by E2F1E132, but not the disruption of p16INK4A or p21WAF1/CIP1, resulted in the accumulation of free E2F and cell cycle progression. Thus, mechanisms other than the loss of p16INK4A or p21WAF1/CIP1 that activate E2F may play an important role in melanomas.

L25 ANSWER 22 OF 52 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS  
 AN 1998:498084 BIOSIS  
 DN PREV199800498084

TI Histone deacetylase and the retinoblastoma protein.  
 AU Magnaghi-Jaulin, L. (1); Groisman, R.; Naguibneva, I.; Robin, P.; Trouche, D.; Harel-Bellan, A.  
 CS (1) Lab. Oncogenese, Differentiation Transduction du signal, CNRS UPR 9079, IFC-01, 94801 Villejuif France  
 SO Bulletin du Cancer (Paris), (July, 1998) Vol. 85, No. 7, pp. 606-607.  
 ISSN: 0007-4551.  
 DT Article  
 LA French  
 SL French; English  
 AB The balance between cellular proliferation and differentiation is strictly controlled in the cell and the deregulation of this balance can lead to tumour formation. The tumour suppressor protein Rb plays a key role in this balance essentially by repressing progression through the cell cycle and thereby it blocks the cell in G1 phase. Rb represses S phase genes through the recruitment of an enzyme which **modifies** DNA structure, the histone deacetylase HDAC1. The Rb/HDAC1 complex is a key element in the control of cell proliferation and differentiation. Moreover, this complex is likely to be a target for transforming viral proteins.

L25 ANSWER 23 OF 52 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS  
 AN 1998:450844 BIOSIS  
 DN PREV199800450844  
 TI Immunohistochemical overexpression of p16 protein associated with intact retinoblastoma protein expression in cervical cancer and cervical intraepithelial neoplasia.  
 AU Sano, Takaaki (1); Oyama, Tetsunari; Kashiwabara, Kenji; Fukuda, Toshio; Nakajima, Takashi  
 CS (1) Second Dep. Pathol., Gunma Univ. Sch. Med., 3-39-22 Showamachi, Maebashi, Gunma 371-8511 Japan  
 SO Pathology International, (Aug., 1998) Vol. 48, No. 8, pp. 580-585.  
 ISSN: 1320-5463.  
 DT Article  
 LA English  
 AB Both p16 and retinoblastoma (Rb) proteins are important tumor suppressors that regulate the cell cycle. The status of both proteins in invasive cervical cancer and cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) has not yet been examined. The aim of this study was to investigate the expression of p16 and Rb proteins by immunohistochemistry using 98 formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded samples of various cervical neoplastic lesions. Strong immunoreactivity for the p16 protein was observed in both the nuclei and cytoplasm of all CIN and invasive cancer cases except several low-grade CIN lesions. Expression of Rb protein was also demonstrated in the scattered nuclei of neoplastic and normal cells in all cases investigated. The results suggest that the **deletion** or mutational inactivity of both p16 and Rb proteins may be a rare event in cervical carcinogenesis. Moreover, overexpression of the p16 protein may be a useful diagnostic marker for cervical neoplastic lesions on routine laboratory screening.

L25 ANSWER 24 OF 52 MEDLINE  
 AN 1998122343 MEDLINE  
 DN 98122343  
 TI TCR antigen-induced cell death occurs from a late G1 phase cell cycle check point.  
 AU Lissy N A; Van Dyk L F; Becker-Hapak M; Vocero-Akbani A; Mendler J H; Dowdy S F  
 CS Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Department of Pathology, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Missouri 63110, USA.  
 SO IMMUNITY, (1998 Jan) 8 (1) 57-65.  
 CY United States  
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LA English  
 FS Priority Journals  
 EM 199804  
 EW 19980404  
 AB **Deletion** of antigen-activated T cells after an immune response and during peripheral negative selection after strong T cell receptor

(TCR) engagement of cycling T cells occurs by an apoptotic process termed TCR antigen-induced cell death (AID). By analyzing the timing of death, cell cycle markers, BrdU-labeled S phase cells, and phase-specific centrifugally elutriated cultures from stimulated Jurkat T cells and peripheral blood lymphocytes, we found that AID occurs from a late G1 check point prior to activation of cyclin E:Cdk2 complexes. T cells stimulated to undergo AID can be rescued by effecting an early G1 block by direct transduction of p16INK4a tumor suppressor protein or by inactivation of the **retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein** (pRb) by transduced HPV E7 protein. These results suggest that AID occurs from a late G1 death check point in a pRb-dependent fashion.

L25 ANSWER 25 OF 52 MEDLINE  
 AN 1998086017 MEDLINE  
 DN 98086017  
 TI Etiological involvement of oncogenic human papillomavirus in tonsillar squamous cell carcinomas lacking retinoblastoma cell cycle control.  
 AU Andl T; Kahn T; Pfuhl A; Nicola T; Erber R; Conradt C; Klein W; Helbig M; Dietz A; Weidauer H; Bosch F X  
 CS Molekularbiologisches Labor, Hals-Nasen-Ohren-Klinik, Universitat Heidelberg, Germany.  
 SO CANCER RESEARCH, (1998 Jan 1) 58 (1) 5-13.  
 Journal code: CNF. ISSN: 0008-5472.  
 CY United States  
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LA English  
 FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals  
 EM 199803  
 EW 19980304  
 AB Two hundred eight primary squamous cell carcinomas of the head and neck have been analyzed with respect to the presence of the **retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein**, pRb. Of these, 23 tumors (11%) that preferentially localized to the tonsils revealed complete absence or dramatic reduction in the amount of pRb. Other cell cycle components, cyclin D1 and p16INK4A, which are intimately related to pRb through an autoregulatory loop, were also dramatically decreased or overexpressed, respectively, in these pRb-defective tumors. On the other hand, the majority of the pRb-defective tumors contained the wild-type p53 gene. No evidence was found for genetic defects at the Rb locus in these tumors. Very significantly, in 11 of 12 pRb-defective tonsillar tumors, but in none of 9 pRb-positive tonsillar tumors ( $P < 10[-7]$ ), DNA of oncogenic human papillomavirus types was identified, providing a strong indication for a human papillomavirus-associated etiology of these tumors and suggesting the functional inactivation of the pRb protein by the viral E7 gene product. In comparison to all head and neck squamous cell carcinomas studied, the pRb-defective tonsillar tumors were in general more poorly differentiated ( $P = 0.0059$ ), and they were all metastatic at the time of resection. Of particular clinical interest, despite these adverse histopathological factors, the clinical outcome for these patients was relatively favorable, strongly implying that the pRb-defective tumors responded uniformly well toward postoperative radiation therapy.

L25 ANSWER 26 OF 52 USPATFULL  
 AN 97:61549 USPATFULL  
 TI Detection of inherited and somatic mutations of APC gene in colorectal cancer of humans  
 IN Albertsen, Hans, Salt Lake City, UT, United States  
 Anand, Rakesh, Cheshire, England  
 Carlson, Mary, Salt Lake City, UT, United States  
 Groden, Joanna, Salt Lake City, UT, United States  
 Hedge, Philip John, Cheshire, England  
 Joslyn, Geoff, Salt Lake City, UT, United States  
 Kinzler, Kenneth, Baltimore, MD, United States  
 Markham, Alexander, Cheshire, England  
 Nakamura, Yusuke, Tokyo, Japan  
 Thliveris, Andrew, Salt Lake City, UT, United States  
 Vogelstein, Bert, Baltimore, MD, United States  
 White, Raymond L., Salt Lake City, UT, United States

PA The John Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, United States (U.S. corporation)  
 University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT, United States (U.S. corporation)  
 Japanese Foundation for Cancer Research Cancer Institute, Tokyo, Japan  
 (non-U.S. corporation)  
 Zeneca Limited, Cheshire, England (non-U.S. corporation)  
 PI US 5648212 19970715  
 AI US 1994-289548 19940812 (8)  
 RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1991-741940, filed on 8 Aug 1991, now patented,  
 Pat. No. US 5352775  
 PRAI GB 1991-962 19910116  
 GB 1991-963 19910116  
 GB 1991-974 19910116  
 GB 1991-975 19910116  
 DT Utility  
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Zitomer, Stephanie W.; Assistant Examiner: Tran, Paul B.  
 LREP Banner & Witcoff, Ltd.  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 36  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN 74 Drawing Figure(s); 72 Drawing Page(s)  
 LN.CNT 2430  
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.  
 AB Methods are provided for assessing mutations of the APC gene in human tissues and body samples. APC mutations are found in familial adenomatous polyposis patients as well as in sporadic colorectal cancer patients. APC is expressed in most normal tissues. APC is a tumor suppressor.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L25 ANSWER 27 OF 52 USPATFULL  
 AN 97:56335 USPATFULL  
 TI Methods for the suppression of neu mediated tumors by adenoviral E1A and SV40 large T antigen  
 IN Hung, Mien-Chie, Houston, TX, United States  
 Yu, Di-Hua, Houston, TX, United States  
 Matin, Angahin, Houston, TX, United States  
 Zhang, Yujiao Joe, Houston, TX, United States  
 PA Board of Regents, The University of Texas System, Austin, TX, United States (U.S. corporation)  
 PI US 5643567 19970701  
 AI US 1994-276359 19940715 (8)  
 RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-162406, filed on 3 Dec 1993 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-70410, filed on 4 Jun 1993 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-621465, filed on 4 Dec 1990, now abandoned  
 DT Utility  
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Crouch, Deborah  
 LREP Arnold, White & Durkee  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 22  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN 69 Drawing Figure(s); 40 Drawing Page(s)  
 LN.CNT 3385  
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Disclosed are methods and compositions for the suppression of expression of the neu oncogene, as well as suppression of neu oncogene-mediated transformation, tumorigenesis and metastasis. The method disclosed involves introduction of adenovirus early 1A gene (the E1A gene) products, or the large T antigen (the LT gene product), or both into affected cells. These products, which are preferably introduced by transfection of the E1A gene into affected cells, serve to suppress neu gene expression as measured by a reduction of p185 expression. Furthermore, the E1A gene products surprisingly serve to suppress the oncogenic phenotype, as indicated by a reduction in cell growth, growth in soft agar, as well as tumorigenic and metastatic potential in vivo. The inventors propose that E1A gene products, LT gene products or derivatives therefrom, may ultimately be employed a treatment modalities for neu-mediated cancers, such as cancers of the female genital tract and breast. The inventors also propose methods of transfecting cells

with either the E1A or the LT gene products using adenoviral vectors or liposomes.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L25 ANSWER 28 OF 52 USPATFULL  
 AN 97:53936 USPATFULL  
 TI Methods for the suppression of neu mediated tumors by adenoviral E1A and SV40 large T antigen  
 IN Hung, Mien-Chie, Houston, TX, United States  
     Yu, Di-Hua, Houston, TX, United States  
     Matin, Angabin, Houston, TX, United States  
 PA Board of Regents, The University of Texas System, Austin, TX, United States (U.S. corporation)  
 PI US 5641484 19970624  
 AI US 1993-162406 19931203 (8)  
 RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-70410, filed on 4 Jun 1993  
     which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-621465, filed on 4 Dec 1990, now abandoned  
 DT Utility  
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Crouch, Deborah  
 LREP Arnold, White & Durkee  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 43  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN 54 Drawing Figure(s); 31 Drawing Page(s)  
 LN.CNT 3192

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Disclosed are methods and compositions for the suppression of expression of the neu oncogene, as well as suppression of neu oncogene-mediated transformation, tumorigenesis and metastasis. The method disclosed involves introduction of adenovirus early 1A gene (the E1A gene) products, so to large T antigen (the LT gene product), or both into affected cells. These products, which are preferably introduced by transfection of the E1A gene into affected cells, serve to suppress neu gene expression as measured by a reduction of p185 expression. Furthermore, the E1A gene products surprisingly serve to suppress the oncogenic phenotype, as indicated by a reduction in cell growth, growth in soft agar, as well as tumorigenic and metastatic potential in vivo. The inventors propose that E1A gene products, LT gene products or derivatives therefrom, may ultimately be employed a treatment modalities for neu-mediated cancers, such as cancers of the female genital tract and breast. The inventors also propose methods of transfecting cells with either the E1A or the LT gene products using liposomes.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L25 ANSWER 29 OF 52 USPATFULL  
 AN 97:36291 USPATFULL  
 TI Peptide inhibitors of the p33.sup.cdk2 and p34.sup.cdc2 cell cycle regulatory kinases and human papillomavirus E7 oncoprotein  
 IN Webster, Kevin R., Newton, PA, United States  
     Coleman, Kevin G., Hopewell, NJ, United States  
 PA Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)  
 PI US 5625031 19970429  
 AI US 1994-193977 19940208 (8)  
 DT Utility  
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Wax, Robert A.; Assistant Examiner: Grimes, Eric  
 LREP Reed & Robins  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 5  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN 6 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)  
 LN.CNT 1175

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Novel peptide and peptide mimetic ligands which act as inhibitors of p34.sup.cdc2 kinase, p33.sup.cdk2 kinase and human papillomavirus transforming protein E7 (HPV E7) are disclosed. The inhibitors are derived from the binding domains of a **retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein** (Rb), p107 and a cyclin.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L25 ANSWER 30 OF 52 MEDLINE  
 AN 1998043708 MEDLINE  
 DN 98043708  
 TI The human papillomavirus E7 oncoprotein functionally interacts with the S4 subunit of the 26 S proteasome.  
 AU Berezutskaya E; Bagchi S  
 CS Department of Biochemistry, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, Illinois 60612, USA.  
 SO JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, (1997 Nov 28) 272 (48) 30135-40.  
 Journal code: HIV. ISSN: 0021-9258.  
 CY United States  
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LA English  
 FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals  
 EM 199802  
 EW 19980204  
 AB Human papillomaviruses (HPV) have been etiologically linked to human cervical cancer. More than 90% of cervical cancer tissues express two HPV-encoded oncoproteins E6 and E7. Both E6 and E7 proteins possess transformation activity. and together they cooperate to transform primary human keratinocytes, fibroblasts, and epithelial cells. The transforming activity of E7 is associated with its ability to bind the **retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein** (Rb). However, the carboxyl-terminal mutants of E7 are also defective for transformation, suggesting that other cellular targets for E7 might exist. We screened a human placenta cDNA library by yeast two-hybrid assay using HPV 16 E7 as a bait and identified the subunit 4 (S4) ATPase of the 26 S proteasome as a novel E7-binding protein. E7 binds to S4 through the carboxyl-terminal zinc binding motif, and the binding is independent of E7 sequences involved in binding to Rb. The interaction between S4 and E7 can be easily detected by in vitro protein binding assays. Moreover, we found that E7 increases the ATPase activity of S4. A recent study has shown that, in epithelial cells, E7 degrades Rb through the 26 S proteasome pathway. We hypothesize that E7 might target Rb for degradation by 26 S proteasome through its interaction with the subunit 4 of the proteasome.

L25 ANSWER 31 OF 52 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 8  
 AN 97366650 MEDLINE  
 DN 97366650  
 TI Both conserved region 1 (CR1) and CR2 of the human papillomavirus type 16 E7 oncogene are required for induction of epidermal hyperplasia and tumor formation in transgenic mice.  
 AU Gulliver G A; Herber R L; Liem A; Lambert P F  
 CS McArdle Laboratory for Cancer Research, University of Wisconsin Medical School, Madison 53706, USA.  
 NC CA07175 (NCI)  
 CA09075 (NCI)  
 CA22443 (NCI)  
 +  
 SO JOURNAL OF VIROLOGY, (1997 Aug) 71 (8) 5905-14.  
 Journal code: KCV. ISSN: 0022-538X.  
 CY United States  
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LA English  
 FS Cancer Journals; Priority Journals  
 EM 199710  
 AB High-risk human papillomavirus type 16 (HPV-16) and HPV-18 are associated with the majority of human cervical carcinomas, and two viral genes, HPV E6 and E7, are commonly found to be expressed in these cancers. The presence of HPV-16 E7 is sufficient to induce epidermal hyperplasia and epithelial tumors in transgenic mice. In this study, we have performed experiments in transgenic mice to determine which domains of E7 contribute to these *in vivo* properties. The human keratin 14 promoter was used to direct expression of mutant E7 genes to stratified squamous epithelia in mice. The E7 mutants chosen had either an *in-frame deletion* in the conserved region 2 (CR2) domain, which is required for binding of the

**retinoblastoma tumor suppressor**

protein (pRb) and pRb-like proteins, or an in-frame deletion in the E7 CR1 domain. The CR1 domain contributes to cellular transformation at a level other than pRb binding. Four lines of animals transgenic for an HPV-16 E7 harboring a CR1 deletion and five lines harboring a CR2 deletion were generated and were observed for overt and histological phenotypes. A detailed time course analysis was performed to monitor acute effects of wild-type versus mutant E7 on the epidermis, a site of high-level expression. In the transgenic mice with the wild-type E7 gene, age-dependent expression of HPV-16 E7 correlated with the severity of epidermal hyperplasia. Similar age-dependent patterns of expression of the mutant E7 genes failed to result in any phenotypes. In addition, the transgenic mice with a mutant E7 gene did not develop tumors. These experiments indicate that binding and inactivation of pRb and pRb-like proteins through the CR2 domain of E7 are necessary for induction of epidermal hyperplasia and carcinogenesis in mouse skin and also suggest a role for the CR1 domain in the induction of these phenotypes through as-yet-uncharacterized mechanisms.

L25 ANSWER 32 OF 52 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 9  
 AN 97415586 MEDLINE  
 DN 97415586  
 TI RRB1 and RRB2 encode maize retinoblastoma-related proteins that interact with a plant D-type cyclin and geminivirus replication protein.  
 AU Ach R A; Durfee T; Miller A B; Taranto P; Hanley-Bowdoin L; Zambryski P C; Gruissem W  
 CS Department of Plant and Microbial Biology, University of California, Berkeley 94720-3102, USA.  
 NC GM16915 (NIGMS)  
 SO MOLECULAR AND CELLULAR BIOLOGY, (1997 Sep) 17 (9) 5077-86.  
 Journal code: NGY. ISSN: 0270-7306.  
 CY United States  
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LA English  
 FS Priority Journals  
 OS GENBANK-AF007793; GENBANK-AF007794; GENBANK-AF007795  
 EM 199711  
 EW 19971104  
 AB Unlike mammalian and yeast cells, little is known about how plants regulate G1 progression and entry into the S phase of the cell cycle. In mammalian cells, a key regulator of this process is the **retinoblastoma tumor suppressor** protein (RB). In contrast, G1 control in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* does not utilize an RB-like protein. We report here the cloning of cDNAs from two *Zea mays* genes, RRB1 and RRB2, that encode RB-related proteins. Further, RRB2 transcripts are alternatively spliced to yield two proteins with different C termini. At least one RRB gene is expressed in all the tissues examined, with the highest levels seen in the shoot apex. RRB1 is a 96-kDa nuclear protein that can physically interact with two mammalian DNA tumor virus oncoproteins, simian virus 40 large-T antigen and adenovirus E1A, and with a plant D-type cyclin. These associations are abolished by mutation of a conserved cysteine residue in RRB1 that is also essential for RB function. RRB1 binding potential is also sensitive to deletions in the conserved A and B domains, although differences exist in these effects compared to those of human RB. RRB1 can also bind to the ALL protein from tomato golden mosaic virus (TGMV), a protein which is essential for TGMV DNA replication. These results suggest that G1 regulation in plant cells is controlled by a mechanism which is much more similar to that found in mammalian cells than that in yeast.

L25 ANSWER 33 OF 52 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 10  
 AN 97248396 MEDLINE  
 DN 97248396  
 TI Accumulation of p53 induced by the adenovirus E1A protein requires regions involved in the stimulation of DNA synthesis.  
 AU Querido E; Teodoro J G; Branton P E  
 CS Department of Biochemistry, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.  
 SO JOURNAL OF VIROLOGY, (1997 May) 71 (5) 3526-33.  
 CY United States

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LA English  
 FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals  
 EM 199707  
 EW 19970701  
 AB It has been known for some time that expression of the 243-residue (243R) human adenovirus type 5 (Ad5) early region 1A (E1A) protein causes an increase in the level of the cellular tumor suppressor p53 and induction of p53-dependent apoptosis. **Deletion** of a portion of conserved region 1 (CR1) had been shown to prevent apoptosis, suggesting that binding of p300 and/or the pRB **retinoblastoma tumor suppressor** and related **proteins** might be implicated. To examine the mechanism of the E1A-induced accumulation of p53, cells were infected with viruses expressing E1A-243R containing various **deletions** which have well-characterized effects on p300 and pRB binding. It was found that in human HeLa cells and rodent cells, complex formation with p300 but not pRB was required for the rise in p53 levels. However, in other human cell lines, including MRC-5 cells, E1A proteins which were able to form complexes with either p300 or pRB induced a significant increase in p53 levels. Only E1A mutants defective in binding both classes of proteins were unable to stimulate p53 accumulation. This same pattern was also apparent in p53-null mouse cells coinfecting by Ad5 mutants and an adenovirus vector expressing either wild-type or mutant human p53 under a cytomegalovirus promoter, indicating that the difference in importance of pRB binding may relate to differences between rodent and human p53 expression. The increase in p53 levels correlated well with the induction of apoptosis and, as shown previously, with the stimulation of cellular DNA synthesis. Thus, it is possible that the accumulation of p53 is induced by the induction of unscheduled DNA synthesis by E1A proteins and that increased levels of p53 then activate cell death pathways.

L25 ANSWER 34 OF 52 MEDLINE  
 AN 97225933 MEDLINE  
 DN 97225933  
 TI Regulation of E2F through ubiquitin-proteasome-dependent degradation: stabilization by the pRB tumor suppressor protein.  
 AU Campanero M R; Flemington E K  
 CS Division of Tumor Virology, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA 02115, USA.  
 NC R29 GM48045 (NIGMS)  
 CA47554 (NCI)  
 SO PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, (1997 Mar 18) 94 (6) 2221-6.  
 Journal code: PV3. ISSN: 0027-8424.  
 CY United States  
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LA English  
 FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals  
 EM 199706  
 EW 19970604  
 AB The E2F family of transcription factors plays a key role in regulating cell-cycle progression. Accordingly, E2F is itself tightly controlled by a series of transcriptional and posttranscriptional events. Here we provide evidence that E2F1 protein levels are regulated by the ubiquitin-proteasome-dependent degradation pathway. An analysis of E2F1 mutants identified a conserved carboxyl-terminal region, which is required for eliciting ubiquitination and protein turnover. Fusion of this E2F1 carboxyl-terminal sequence to a heterologous protein, GAL4, resulted in destabilization of GAL4. Previous studies identified an overlapping region of E2F1 that facilitates complex formation with **retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein**, pRB, and we found that pRB blocks ubiquitination and stabilizes E2F1. These results suggest a new mechanism for controlling the cell-cycle regulatory activity of E2F1.

L25 ANSWER 35 OF 52 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS  
 AN 1997:297881 BIOSIS  
 DN PREV199799597084  
 TI Induction of p16 during immortalization by HPV 16 and 18 and not during malignant transformation.

AU Nakao, Y.; Yang, X.; Yokoyama, M.; Ferenczy, A.; Tang, S.-C.; Pater, M.  
 M.; Pater, A. (1)  
 CS (1) Dep. Obstetrics Gynecology, Saga Med. Sch., Saga 849 Japan  
 SO British Journal of Cancer, (1997) Vol. 75, No. 10, pp. 1410-1416.  
 ISSN: 0007-0920.

DT Article  
 LA English

AB The p16 (MTS1) tumour-suppressor gene is a cyclin-dependent kinase (cdk) inhibitor that decelerates the cell cycle by inactivating the cdk's that phosphorylate the retinoblastoma tumour-suppressor gene (Rb) protein (pRb). In cervical cancers, pRb is inactivated by the HPV E7 oncprotein or by mutations. The hypothesis of earlier reports was that the disruption of the p16/cdk-cyclin/Rb cascade is essential for malignant cervical transformation/carcinogenesis. We previously established in vitro model systems of cervical cancer representing four steps of oncogenic progression initiated by the two most common oncogenic HPVs in ectocervical and endocervical epithelial cells. This report used these systems to investigate the role of p16 in cervical cancers. A dramatic enhancement of the p16 RNA level was observed after immortalization by HPV 16 or 18. Furthermore, the p16 protein was newly observed following immortalization. However, no further changes were found for RNA or protein levels after serum selection or malignant transformation. For three cervical carcinoma cell lines, similar high levels of p16 expression were seen. Point mutations or homozygous **deletions** of p16 were not observed in the in vitro systems or in clinical specimens. These results suggest that the inactivation of the p16/cdk-cyclin/Rb cascade does not occur during malignant transformation but occurs during the immortalization by HPV in HPV-harbouring premalignant lesions, the *in situ* equivalent of immortalized cells. Also suggested is that p16 has no role in the specific malignant transformation step from immortal premalignant lesions during the carcinogenesis of HPV-initiated cervical cancers.

L25 ANSWER 36 OF 52 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS  
 AN 1997:152866 BIOSIS  
 DN PREV199799452069

TI E2F-1 cooperates with topoisomerase II inhibition and DNA damage to selectively augment p53-independent apoptosis.

AU Nip, John; Strom, David K.; Fee, Brian E.; Zambetti, Gerard; Cleveland, John L.; Hiebert, Scott W. (1)  
 CS (1) Dep. Biochemistry, Vanderbilt Univ. Sch. Med., Nashville, TN 37232-0146 USA  
 SO Molecular and Cellular Biology, (1997) Vol. 17, No. 3, pp. 1049-1056.  
 ISSN: 0270-7306.

DT Article  
 LA English

AB Mutations in the retinoblastoma (pRb) tumor suppressor pathway including its cyclin-cdk regulatory kinases, or cdk inhibitors, are a hallmark of most cancers and allow unrestrained E2F-1 transcription factor activity, which leads to unregulated G-1-to-S-phase cell cycle progression. Moderate levels of E2F-1 overexpression are tolerated in interleukin 3 (IL-3)-dependent 32D.3 myeloid progenitor cells, yet this induces apoptosis when these cells are deprived of IL-3. However, when E2F activity is augmented by coexpression of its heterodimeric partner, DP-1, the effects of survival factors are abrogated. To determine whether enforced E2F-1 expression selectively sensitizes cells to cytotoxic agents, we examined the effects of chemotherapeutic agents and radiation used in cancer therapy. E2F-1 overexpression in the myeloid cells preferentially sensitized cells to apoptosis when they were treated with the topoisomerase II inhibitor etoposide. Although E2F-1 alone induces moderate levels of p53 and treatment with drugs markedly increased p53, the **deleterious** effects of etoposide in E2F-1-overexpressing cells were independent of p53 accumulation. Coexpression of Bcl-2 and E2F-1 in 32D.3 cells protected them from etoposide-mediated apoptosis. However, Bcl-2 also prevented apoptosis of these cells upon exposure to 5-fluorouracil and doxorubicin, which were also cytotoxic for control cells. Pretreating E2F-1-expressing cells with ICRF-193, a second topoisomerase II inhibitor that does not damage DNA, protected the cells from etoposide-induced apoptosis. However, ICRF-193 cooperated with DNA-damaging agents to induce apoptosis. Therefore, topoisomerase II inhibition and DNA damage can cooperate to selectively induce

p53-independent apoptosis in cells that have unregulated E2F-1 activity resulting from mutations in the pRb pathway.

L25 ANSWER 37 OF 52 MEDLINE  
AN 97293286 MEDLINE  
DN 97293286  
TI Current concepts in neuro-oncology: the cell cycle--a review.  
AU Dirks P B; Rutka J T  
CS Brain Tumor Research Laboratory, Hospital for Sick Children, University of Toronto, Ontario, Canada.  
SO NEUROSURGERY, (1997 May) 40 (5) 1000-13; discussion 1013-5. Ref: 162  
Journal code: NZL. ISSN: 0148-396X.  
CY United States  
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
General Review; (REVIEW)  
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)  
LA English  
FS Priority Journals  
EM 199709  
EW 19970904  
AB Uncontrolled cellular proliferation is the hallmark of human malignant brain tumors. Their growth proceeds inexorably, in part because their cellular constituents have an altered genetic code that enables them to evade the checks and balances of the normal cell cycle. Recently, a number of major advances in molecular biology have led to the identification of several critical genetic and enzymatic pathways that are disturbed in cancer cells resulting in uncontrolled cell cycling. We now know that the progression of a cell through the cell cycle is controlled in part by a series of protein kinases, the activity of which is regulated by a group of proteins called cyclins. Cyclins act in concert with the cyclin-dependent kinases (CDKs) to phosphorylate key substrates that facilitate the passage of the cell through each phase of the cell cycle. A critical target of cyclin-CDK enzymes is the **retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein**, and phosphorylation of this protein inhibits its ability to restrain activity of a family of transcription factors (E2F family), which induce expression of genes important for cell proliferation. In addition to the cyclins and CDKs, there is an emerging family of CDK inhibitors, which modulate the activity of cyclins and CDKs. CDK inhibitors inhibit cyclin-CDK complexes and transduce internal or external growth-suppressive signals, which act on the cell cycle machinery. Accordingly, all CDK inhibitors are candidate tumor suppressor genes. It is becoming clear that a common feature of cancer cells is the abrogation of cell cycle checkpoints, either by aberrant expression of positive regulators (for example, cyclins and CDKs) or the loss of negative regulators, including p21Cip1 through loss of function of its transcriptional activator p53, or **deletion** or mutation of p16ink4A (multiple tumor suppressor 1/CDKN2) and the **retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein**. In this review, we describe in detail our current knowledge of the normal cell cycle and how it is disturbed in cancer cells. Because there have now been a number of recent studies showing alterations in cell cycle gene expression in human brain tumors, we will review the derangements in both the positive and negative cell cycle regulators that have been reported for these neoplasms. A thorough understanding of the molecular events of the cell cycle may lead to new opportunities by which astrocytoma cell proliferation can be controlled either pharmacologically or by gene transfer techniques.

L25 ANSWER 38 OF 52 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 12  
AN 97405869 MEDLINE  
DN 97405869  
TI The phosphatase inhibitor okadaic acid stimulates the TSH-induced G1-S phase transition in thyroid cells.  
AU Lazzereschi D; Coppa A; Minicione G; Lavitrano M; Fragomele F; Colletta G  
CS Dipartimento di Medicina Sperimentale e Patologia, Facolt`a di Medicinae Chirurgia, Universit`a La Sapienza, Rome, Italy.  
SO EXPERIMENTAL CELL RESEARCH, (1997 Aug 1) 234 (2) 425-33.  
Journal code: EPB. ISSN: 0014-4827.  
CY United States  
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English  
 FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals  
 EM 199711  
 AB Protein phosphorylation plays an essential role in regulating many cellular processes in eukaryotes. Signal transduction mechanisms that are reversibly controlled by protein phosphorylation require also protein phosphatases (PPs). Okadaic acid (OA), which is a potent inhibitor of protein phosphatase 2A (PP2A) and protein phosphatase 1, elicits phosphorylation of many proteins in unstimulated cells and induces different cellular responses, including transcriptional activation, shape changes, and pseudomitotic state. In this study, the effects of OA on rat thyroid cells (FRTL-5 strain) were analyzed to evaluate the role of serine/threonine phosphatases in hormone-induced thyroid cell proliferation. OA at a concentration range between 0.1 and 1 nM stimulated thyroid cell growth. Furthermore, 0.25 nM OA increased about 3.5-fold the thyrotropin (TSH)-induced DNA synthesis in quiescent cells. OA treatment also stimulated cell proliferation induced by drugs that mimic TSH effect, such as 8Br-cAMP and cholera toxin, suggesting that PP2A activity was relevant in the cAMP pathway activated by the hormone. Flow cytometry experiments showed that OA significantly increased the fraction of TSH-stimulated quiescent cells entering the S phase. In order to define the mechanisms underlying the observed stimulatory effect of OA on thyroid cell growth, expression of genes relevant in the G1-S phase transition was evaluated. A 2-fold increase in the level of cyclin D1 mRNA expression was found by Northern blot analysis in OA-treated cells. Although cdk2 gene expression was not modulated by the same OA treatment, an increase in Cdk2 protein was revealed by immunoprecipitation experiments. Moreover, OA modifies the phosphorylation pattern of the **tumor suppressor retinoblastoma protein**, a key event in the G1-S phase transition. Therefore, these experiments reveal that PP2A phosphatases play an important role in thyroid cell growth and can act at multiple sites in the TSH pathways driving cells to S phase.

L25 ANSWER 39 OF 52 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 13  
 AN 97405850 MEDLINE  
 DN 97405850  
 TI Inhibition of mouse thymidylate synthase promoter activity by the wild-type p53 tumor suppressor protein.  
 AU Lee Y; Chen Y; Chang L S; Johnson L F  
 CS Department of Molecular Genetics, Children's Hospital, The Ohio State University, Columbus 43210, USA.  
 NC GM29356 (NIGMS)  
 CA54323 (NCI)  
 SO EXPERIMENTAL CELL RESEARCH, (1997 Aug 1) 234 (2) 270-6.  
 Journal code: EPB. ISSN: 0014-4827.  
 CY United States  
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LA English  
 FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals  
 EM 199711  
 AB The p53 tumor suppressor protein is an important negative regulator of the G1 to S transition in mammalian cells. We have investigated the effect of p53 on the expression of the mouse thymidylate synthase (TS) gene, which normally increases as cells enter S phase. A luciferase indicator gene that was driven by the wild-type or various modified forms of the TATA-less mouse TS promoter was transiently cotransfected with a p53 expression plasmid into TS-deficient hamster V79 cells and the level of luciferase activity was determined. We found that wild-type p53 inhibited TS promoter activity by greater than 95% but had a strong stimulatory effect on an artificial promoter that contained multiple p53-binding sites. In contrast, an expression plasmid that encodes a mutant form of p53 or a wild-type **retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein** had little effect on TS promoter activity. Deletion of sequences upstream or downstream of the TS essential promoter region, or inactivation of each of the known elements within the essential promoter region, had no effect on the ability of wild-type p53 to inhibit TS promoter activity. Our observations indicate that the inhibition of TS promoter activity by p53 is not due to the presence of a specific p53 negative response element in the TS promoter. Rather, it appears that p53 inhibits the TS promoter by sequestering

("squelching") one or more general transcription factors.

L25 ANSWER 40 OF 52 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS  
 AN 1997:379157 BIOSIS  
 DN PREV199799678360  
 TI Nuclear tyrosine kinase c-Abl can mediate apoptosis in cells deficient for the tumor suppressors p53 and **retinoblastoma protein**.  
 AU Theis, S.; Roemer, K.  
 CS Abteilung Virologie, Univ. Saarlandes, Haus 47, D-66421 Homburg, Saar Germany  
 SO Journal of Molecular Medicine (Berlin), (1997) Vol. 75, No. 7, pp. B171. Meeting Info.: XIX Symposium of the International Association for Comparative Research on Leukemia and Related Diseases Heidelberg, Germany July 13-18, 1997  
 ISSN: 0946-2716.  
 DT Conference; Abstract  
 LA English

L25 ANSWER 41 OF 52 USPATFULL  
 AN 96:58321 USPATFULL  
 TI E6 associated protein and methods of use thereof  
 IN Huibregtse, Jon M., Brighton, MA, United States  
 Scheffner, Martin, Walldorf, Germany, Federal Republic of  
 Howley, Peter M., Wellesley, MA, United States  
 PA United States of America, Washington, DC, United States (U.S. government)  
 PI US 5532348 19960702  
 AI US 1993-100692 19930730 (8)  
 DT Utility  
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Jones, W. Gary; Assistant Examiner: Houtteman, Scott W.

LREP Townsend and Townsend and Crew  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 5  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN 21 Drawing Figure(s); 12 Drawing Page(s)  
 LN.CNT 1393

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention provides compositions of isolated and purified E6 Associated Protein and fragments thereof. Also provided are nucleic acid constructs encoding E6 Associated Protein. These compositions may be employed to identify compounds which inhibit binding of high risk HPV E6 to p53. The compositions of the present invention may also be used in methods to detect the presence of high risk HPV in biological samples.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L25 ANSWER 42 OF 52 MEDLINE  
 AN 97098528 MEDLINE  
 DN 97098528  
 TI The tumorigenic potential and cell growth characteristics of p53-deficient cells are equivalent in the presence or absence of Mdm2.  
 AU Jones S N; Sands A T; Hancock A R; Vogel H; Donehower L A; Linke S P; Wahl G M; Bradley A  
 CS Department of Molecular and Human Genetics, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX 77030, USA.  
 SO PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, (1996 Nov 26) 93 (24) 14106-11.  
 Journal code: PV3. ISSN: 0027-8424.  
 CY United States  
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LA English  
 FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals  
 EM 199703  
 EW 19970303  
 AB The Mdm2 oncoprotein forms a complex with the p53 tumor suppressor protein and inhibits p53-mediated regulation of heterologous gene expression. Recently, Mdm2 has been found to bind several other proteins that function to regulate cell cycle progression, including the E2F-1/DP1 transcription factor complex and the **retinoblastoma tumor-**

DUPPLICATE 14

**suppressor protein.** To determine whether Mdm2 plays a role in cell cycle control or tumorigenesis that is distinct from its ability to modulate p53 function, we have examined and compared both the *in vitro* growth characteristics of p53-deficient and Mdm2/p53-deficient fibroblasts, and the rate and spectrum of tumor formation in p53-deficient and Mdm2/p53-deficient mice. We find no difference between p53-deficient fibroblasts and Mdm2/p53-deficient fibroblasts either in their rate of proliferation in culture or in their survival frequency when treated with various genotoxic agents. Cell cycle studies indicate no difference in the ability of the two cell populations to enter S phase when treated with DNA-damaging agents or nucleotide antimetabolites, and p53-deficient fibroblasts and Mdm2/p53-deficient fibroblasts exhibit the same rate of spontaneous immortalization following long-term passage in culture. Finally, p53-deficient mice and Mdm2/p53-deficient mice display the same incidence and spectrum of spontaneous tumor formation *in vivo*. These results demonstrate that **deletion** of Mdm2 has no additional effect on cell proliferation, cell cycle control, or tumorigenesis when p53 is absent.

L25 ANSWER 43 OF 52 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 15  
 AN 96278843 MEDLINE  
 DN 96278843  
 TI SV40 large T antigen transactivates the human cdc2 promoter by inducing a CCAAT box binding factor.  
 AU Chen H; Campisi J; Padmanabhan R  
 CS Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, the University of Kansas Medical Center, Kansas City, Kansas 66160-7421, USA.  
 NC CA33099 (NCI)  
 AG09909 (NIA)  
 AG11658 (NIA)  
 SO JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, (1996 Jun 14) 271 (24) 13959-67.  
 Journal code: HIV. ISSN: 0021-9258.  
 CY United States  
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LA English  
 FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals  
 EM 199610  
 AB Cyclin-dependent protein kinases (Cdks) play a key role in the cell division cycle of eukaryotic cells. Cdc2, the first mammalian Cdk that was discovered, is expressed in S phase and functions in the G2 to M phase transition. By transfecting segments of the human cdc2 promoter linked to a reporter gene into monkey kidney (CV-1) cells, we identified the region containing the Sp1, E2F, and two CCAAT box binding sites as essential and sufficient for basal transcription. SV40 large T antigen (SV40-LT) is a viral oncprotein that transactivates viral and cellular promoters and induces DNA synthesis in quiescent cells. SV40-LT transactivated wild-type cdc2 promoter/reporter constructs in a dose-dependent manner, coinciding with an increase in endogenous cdc2 mRNA. A mutant promoter from which the two CCAAT box motifs were **deleted** was 8-fold less sensitive to SV40-LT. Activation by SV40-LT did not require its ability to bind the **retinoblastoma** or p53 **tumor suppressor proteins**. SV40-LT induced a specific CCAAT box-binding factor (CBF) in CV-1 and COS-7 cells, as judged by gel shift and Southwestern analyses. Similar results were obtained in human fibroblasts expressing a conditional SV40-LT. The SV40-LT-inducible CBF appears to be novel and differs from the CBF that activates heat shock protein 70 gene expression.

L25 ANSWER 44 OF 52 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 16  
 AN 96247496 MEDLINE  
 DN 96247496  
 TI Inactivation of multiple tumor-suppressor genes involved in negative regulation of the cell cycle, MTS1/p16INK4A/CDKN2, MTS2/p15INK4B, p53, and Rb genes in primary lymphoid malignancies.  
 AU Hagaishi A; Ogawa S; Imamura N; Miyawaki S; Miura Y; Uike N; Shimazaki C; Emi N; Takeyama K; Hirosewa S; Kamada N; Kobayashi Y; Takemoto Y; Kitani T; Toyama K; Ohtake S; Yazaki Y; Ueda R; Hirai H  
 CS Third Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan.  
 SO BLOOD, (1996 Jun 15) 87 (12) 4949-58.  
 Journal code: A8G. ISSN: 0006-4971.

CY United States  
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
(MULTICENTER STUDY)  
LA English  
FS Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals; Cancer Journals  
EM 199610  
AB It is now evident that the cell cycle machinery has a variety of elements negatively regulating cell cycle progression. However, among these negative regulators in cell cycle control, only 4 have been shown to be consistently involved in the development of human cancers as **tumor suppressors**: Rb (**Retinoblastoma** susceptibility protein), p53, and two recently identified cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitors, p16INK4A/MTS1 and p15INK4B/MTS2. Because there are functional interrelations among these negative regulators in the cell cycle machinery, it is particularly interesting to investigate the multiplicity of inactivations of these tumor suppressors in human cancers, including leukemias/lymphomas. To address this point, we examined inactivations of these four genes in primary lymphoid malignancies by Southern blot and polymerase chain reaction-single-strand conformation polymorphism analyses. We also analyzed Rb protein expression by Western blot analysis. The p16INK4A and p15INK4B genes were homozygously **deleted** in 45 and 42 of 230 lymphoid tumor specimens, respectively. Inactivations of the Rb and p53 genes were 27 of 91 and 9 of 173 specimens, respectively. Forty-one (45.1%) of 91 samples examined for inactivations of all four tumor suppressors had one or more abnormalities of these four tumor-suppressor genes, indicating that dysregulation of cell cycle control is important for tumor development. Statistical analysis of interrelations among impairments of these four genes indicated that inactivations of the individual tumor-suppressor genes might occur almost independently. In some patients, disruptions of multiple tumor-suppressor genes occurred; 4 cases with p16INK4A, p15INK4B, and Rb inactivations; 2 cases with p16INK4A, p15INK4B, and p53 inactivations; and 1 case with Rb and p53 inactivations. It is suggested that disruptions of multiple tumor suppressors in a tumor cell confer an additional growth advantage on the tumor.

L25 ANSWER 45 OF 52 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 17  
AN 96220486 MEDLINE  
DN 96220486  
TI Inhibition of E2F activity by the cyclin-dependent protein kinase inhibitor p21 in cells expressing or lacking a functional retinoblastoma protein.  
AU Dimri G P; Nakanishi M; Desprez P Y; Smith J R; Campisi J  
CS Department of Cancer Biology, Life Sciences Division, Berkeley National Laboratory, University of California 94720, USA.  
NC AG09909 (NIA)  
AG11658 (NIA)  
AG11066 (NIA)  
SO MOLECULAR AND CELLULAR BIOLOGY, (1996 Jun) 16 (6) 2987-97.  
Journal code: NGY. ISSN: 0270-7306.  
CY United States  
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LA English  
FS Priority Journals  
EM 199609  
AB p21Sdi1/WAF1/Cip1 inhibits cyclin-dependent protein kinases and cell proliferation. p21 is presumed to inhibit growth by preventing the phosphorylation of growth-regulatory proteins, including the retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein (pRb). The ultimate effector(s) of p21 growth inhibition, however, is largely a matter of conjecture. We show that p21 inhibits the activity of E2F, an essential growth-stimulatory transcription factor that is negatively regulated by unphosphorylated pRb. p21 suppressed the activity of E2F-responsive promoters (dihydrofolate reductase and cdc2), but E2F-unresponsive promoters (c-fos and simian virus 40 early) were unaffected. Moreover, the simian virus 40 early promoter was rendered p21 suppressible by introducing wild-type, but not mutant, E2F binding sites; p21 deletion mutants showed good agreement in their abilities to inhibit E2F transactivation and DNA synthesis; and E2F-1 (which binds pRb), but not E2F-4 (which does not), reversed both inhibitory effects of

p21. Despite the central role for pRb in regulating E2F, p21 suppressed growth and E2F activity in cells lacking a functional pRb. Moreover, p21 protein (wild type but not mutant) specifically disrupted an E2F-cyclin-dependent protein kinase 2-p107 DNA binding complex in nuclear extracts of proliferating cells, whether or not they expressed normal pRb. Thus, E2F is a critical target and ultimate effector of p21 action, and pRb is not essential for the inhibition of growth or E2F-dependent transcription.

L25 ANSWER 46 OF 52 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 18  
 AN 97051965 MEDLINE  
 DN 97051965  
 TI Skeletal muscle cells lacking the retinoblastoma protein display defects in muscle gene expression and accumulate in S and G2 phases of the cell cycle.  
 AU Novitch B G; Mulligan G J; Jacks T; Lassar A B  
 CS Department of Biological Chemistry and Molecular Pharmacology, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts 02115, USA.  
 NC N01-HD-6-2915 (NICHD)  
 SO JOURNAL OF CELL BIOLOGY, (1996 Oct) 135 (2) 441-56.  
 Journal code: HMV. ISSN: 0021-9525.  
 CY United States  
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LA English  
 FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals  
 EM 199702  
 AB Viral oncoproteins that inactivate the **retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein** (pRb) family both block skeletal muscle differentiation and promote cell cycle progression. To clarify the dependence of terminal differentiation on the presence of the different pRb-related proteins, we have studied myogenesis using isogenic primary fibroblasts derived from mouse embryos individually deficient for pRb, p107, or p130. When ectopically expressed in fibroblasts lacking pRb, MyoD induces an aberrant skeletal muscle differentiation program characterized by normal expression of early differentiation markers such as myogenin and p21, but attenuated expression of late differentiation markers such as myosin heavy chain (MHC). Similar defects in MHC expression were not observed in cells lacking either p107 or p130, indicating that the defect is specific to the loss of pRb. In contrast to wild-type, p107-deficient, or p130-deficient differentiated myocytes that are permanently withdrawn from the cell cycle, differentiated myocytes lacking pRb accumulate in S and G2 phases and express extremely high levels of cyclins A and B, cyclin-dependent kinase (Cdk2), and Cdc2, but fail to readily proceed to mitosis. Administration of caffeine, an agent that **removes** inhibitory phosphorylations on inactive Cdc2/cyclin B complexes, specifically induced mitotic catastrophe in pRb-deficient myocytes, consistent with the observation that the majority of pRb-deficient myocytes arrest in S and G2. Together, these findings indicate that pRb is required for the expression of late skeletal muscle differentiation markers and for the inhibition of DNA synthesis, but that a pRb-independent mechanism restricts entry of differentiated myocytes into mitosis.

L25 ANSWER 47 OF 52 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 19  
 AN 96192060 MEDLINE  
 DN 96192060  
 TI The interferon-inducible growth-inhibitory p202 protein: DNA binding properties and identification of a DNA binding domain.  
 AU Choubey D; Guterman J U  
 CS Department of Molecular Oncology, University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, 77030, USA.  
 SO BIOCHEMICAL AND BIOPHYSICAL RESEARCH COMMUNICATIONS, (1996 Apr 16) 221 (2) 396-401.  
 Journal code: 9Y8. ISSN: 0006-291X.  
 CY United States  
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LA English  
 FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals  
 EM 199608  
 AB p202 is an interferon-inducible protein whose expression in transfected

cells inhibits proliferation. p202 binds to the **retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein** in vitro and in vivo and the transcription factors AP-1 c-Fos and c-Jun, NF-kappaB p50 and p65, and inhibits the transcriptional activity of these factors in vivo. Here we report that p202 nonspecifically binds to double-stranded DNA and to single-stranded DNA in vitro. Analysis with recombinant p202 revealed that DNA binding activity is intrinsic to p202. A C-terminal **deletion** mutant of p202 exhibited DNA-binding properties, indicating that the C-terminus is dispensable for DNA binding. We also found that underphosphorylated p202 efficiently binds to DNA. Our data suggest that DNA binding activity of p202 may contribute to its functions.

L25 ANSWER 48 OF 52 MEDLINE  
 AN 95268331 MEDLINE  
 DN 95268331  
 TI The **retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein**.  
 AU Hinds P W  
 CS Department of Pathology, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts 02115, USA..  
 SO CURRENT OPINION IN GENETICS AND DEVELOPMENT, (1995 Feb) 5 (1) 79-83. Ref: 41  
 Journal code: BJC. ISSN: 0959-437X.  
 CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom  
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 General Review; (REVIEW)  
 (REVIEW, TUTORIAL)  
 LA English  
 FS Priority Journals  
 EM 199508  
 AB Loss of the retinoblastoma protein, pRb, appears to have a role in several human tumor types. Mice lacking pRb have been produced as models of human disease, but have a different spectrum of affected tissues. Recent work shows that the tumorigenic effects of pRb may be revealed only after additional genetic alterations, such as loss of p53. New targets/effectors of pRb have been identified recently, and the system of kinases that inactivate pRb is proving to be complex.

L25 ANSWER 49 OF 52 USPATFULL  
 AN 94:86502 USPATFULL  
 TI APC gene and nucleic acid probes derived therefrom  
 IN Albertsen, Hans, Salt Lake City, UT, United States  
 Anand, Rakesh, Cheshire, England  
 Carlson, Mary, Salt Lake City, UT, United States  
 Groden, Joanna, Salt Lake City, UT, United States  
 Hedge, Philip J., Cheshire, England  
 Joslyn, Geoff, Salt Lake City, UT, United States  
 Kinzler, Kenneth, Baltimore, MD, United States  
 Markham, Alexander F., Cheshire, England  
 Nakamura, Yusuke, Tokyo, Japan  
 Thliveris, Andrew, Salt Lake City, UT, United States  
 Vogelstein, Bert, Baltimore, MD, United States  
 White, Raymond L., Salt Lake City, UT, United States  
 PA The Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, MD, United States (U.S. corporation)  
 The Univ. of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT, United States (U.S. corporation)  
 Imperial Chemical Industries, London, England (non-U.S. corporation)  
 Cancer Institute, Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)  
 PI US 5352775 19941004  
 AI US 1991-741940 19910808 (7)  
 PRAI GB 1991-962 19910116  
 GB 1991-963 19910116  
 GB 1991-974 19910116  
 GB 1991-975 19910116  
 DT Utility  
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Hill, Jr., Robert J.; Assistant Examiner: Carlson, K. Cochrane  
 LREP Banner, Birch, McKie & Beckett  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 10  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN 50 Drawing Figure(s); 48 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 2221

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A human gene termed APC is disclosed. Methods and kits are provided for assessing mutations of the APC gene in human tissues and body samples. APC mutations are found in familial adenomatous polyposis patients as well as in sporadic colorectal cancer patients. APC is expressed in most normal tissues. These results suggest that APC is a tumor suppressor.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L25 ANSWER 50 OF 52 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 20  
 AN 95065713 MEDLINE  
 DN 95065713  
 TI A mutational analysis of the amino terminal domain of the human papillomavirus type 16 E7 oncoprotein.  
 AU Brokaw J L; Yee C L; Munger K  
 CS Laboratory of Tumor Virus Biology, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland 20892..  
 SO VIROLOGY, (1994 Dec) 205 (2) 603-7.  
 Journal code: XEA. ISSN: 0042-6822.  
 CY United States  
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LA English  
 FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals  
 EM 199502  
 AB The human papillomavirus type 16 (HPV-16) E7 oncoprotein shares structural and functional similarity with the adenovirus (Ad) E1A protein and the SV40 large tumor antigen (TAg). Like these other DNA tumor virus oncoproteins, HPV-16 E7 interacts with the "pocket proteins," a family of host cellular proteins that include the **retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein** and can cooperate with the ras oncogene to transform primary rodent cells. Mutational analyses have indicated that amino acid sequences outside of the pRB binding region are also important for the cellular transformation property of HPV-16 E7. These sequences include an amino terminal domain of the E7 protein that is similar to a portion of conserved region 1 of Ad E1A. In this study it is shown that the homologous amino acid sequences in Ad E1A and SV40 TAg are functionally interchangeable with the amino terminal HPV-16 E7 domain in transformation assays. **Deletion** analysis across the amino terminus of HPV-16 E7 indicated that the overall integrity of the entire CR1 homology domain is important for the biological activity of the HPV E7 oncoprotein.

L25 ANSWER 51 OF 52 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS  
 AN 1993:367280 BIOSIS  
 DN PREV199396052955  
 TI EBNA-5, an Epstein-Barr virus-encoded nuclear antigen, binds to the retinoblastoma and p53 proteins.  
 AU Szekely, Laszlo; Selivanova, Galina; Magnusson, Kristinn P.; Klein, George; Wiman, Klas G.  
 CS Dep. Tumor Biol., Karolinska Inst., Box 60400, S-104 01 Stockholm Sweden  
 SO Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, (1993) Vol. 90, No. 12, pp. 5455-5459.  
 ISSN: 0027-8424.  
 DT Article  
 LA English  
 AB Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) immortalized human lymphoblastoid cell lines express six virally encoded nuclear proteins, designated EBV nuclear antigens 1-6 (EBNA-1-6). We show that the EBNA-5 protein (alternatively designated EBNA-LP) that is required for B-cell transformation can form a molecular complex with the **retinoblastoma** (RB) and p53 **tumor suppressor proteins**. Using EBNA-5 **deletion** mutants, we have found that a 66-amino acid-long peptide, encoded by the W repeat of the EBV genome, is sufficient for binding. Point mutations of RB and p53 that inhibit their complexing with other DNA viral oncoproteins do not affect their binding to EBNA-5. p53 competes with RB for EBNA-5 binding. Our data suggest that the mechanisms involved in EBV transformation may include impairment of RB and p53 function.

L25 ANSWER 52 OF 52 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 21

SEARCHED BY SUSAN HANLEY 305-4053

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AN 93149605 MEDLINE  
DN 93149605  
TI Inhibition of histone H1 kinase expression, retinoblastoma protein phosphorylation, and cell proliferation by the phosphatase inhibitor okadaic acid.  
AU Schonthal A; Feramisco J R  
CS Department of Medicine, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla 92093-0636.  
SO ONCOGENE, (1993 Feb) 8 (2) 433-41.  
Journal code: ONC. ISSN: 0950-9232.  
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom  
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LA English  
FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals  
EM 199305  
AB Phosphorylation events are major regulatory mechanisms of signal transduction pathways that regulate gene expression and cell growth. To study the potential involvement of serine-threonine specific phosphatases in these processes we used okadaic acid (OA), an inhibitor of type 1 and type 2A protein phosphatases. Here we present evidence that OA arrests cells at defined points in the cell cycle. Concomitantly, expression and associated histone H1 kinase activity of cdc2 and cyclin A, two cell cycle regulatory proteins, are repressed by this agent. Furthermore, phosphorylation of the **tumor suppressor protein retinoblastoma**, an event thought to be necessary in order to permit cells to proliferate, is inhibited when OA is present. These effects are fully reversible since removal of OA restores cdc2 and cyclin A expression as well as histone H1 kinase activity, and the cells resume growth. Since cdc2 and cyclin A have previously been shown to be absolutely required for cell cycle progression it is likely that blockage of synthesis of these components contributes to the cytostatic effects of OA. Furthermore, our results suggest a positive role for OA sensitive protein phosphatases in the regulation of expression of these cell cycle regulatory proteins.

=> d bib abs hitstr

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 1 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS  
 AN 1998:604926 HCAPLUS  
 DN 129:211705  
 TI Analogs of the retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein for use in treatment of hyperproliferative disorders  
 IN Xu, Hong-ji; Hu, Shi-xue; Benedict, William F.  
     ; Zhou, Yunli  
 PA Board of Regents, the University of Texas System, USA; Baylor College of Medicine  
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 250 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
PI WO 9837091	A2	19980827	WO 1998-US3041	19980219
WO 9837091	A3	19981105		
W:	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
AU 9866573	A1	19980909	AU 1998-66573	19980219
EP 975750	A2	20000202	EP 1998-908570	19980219
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI			
PRAI US 1997-38118		19970220		
WO 1998-US3041		19980219		
AB	Analogs of the retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein Rb that are active in a broad range of cell types and that have a similar or higher biol. activity than the corresponding wild-type retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein are described. In particular, deletions and mutations affecting the N-terminal region alter the activity of the protein. These analogs can be used to treat diseases characterized by abnormal cellular proliferation, including cancer. CDNAS for a series of N-terminal and internal deletion analogs of the Rb protein were constructed by std. methods and expression vectors for these cDNAs were introduced into a Rb protein-deficient bladder carcinoma cell line using a tetracycline-regulated expression system. Several of the analogs dramatically reduced DNA synthesis in transformed cells after tetracycline induction of expression. Development of a tightly-regulated tetracycline-induced regulatory system for the Rb and p53 genes is described. Stably transformed clones carrying a tetracycline-regulated expression construct derived from a wide variety of tumor cell lines were established. Induction of expression led to a rapid and irreversible cessation of growth and of DNA synthesis. This effect was tumor-specific.			
IT 120178-12-3, Telomerase				
RL:	BOC (Biological occurrence); BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process) (Rb protein analog inhibition of; analogs of retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein for use in treatment of hyperproliferative disorders)			
RN 120178-12-3	HCAPLUS			
CN Nucleotidyltransferase, terminal deoxyribo- (telomeric DNA) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				
*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***				
IT 212254-12-1 212254-15-4 212254-17-6 212254-23-4 212254-25-6 212254-29-0 212254-31-4 212254-34-7 212254-36-9 212254-38-1 212254-41-6 212254-43-8				
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)				

SEARCHED BY SUSAN HANLEY 305-4053

Page 1

(amino acid sequence; analogs of retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein for use in treatment of hyperproliferative disorders)  
RN 212254-12-1 HCPLUS  
CN 34-928-Rb protein [34-methionine] (human clone pCMVRBd2-34) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*  
RN 212254-15-4 HCPLUS  
CN 54-928-Rb protein [54-methionine] (human clone pCMVRBd2-55) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*  
RN 212254-17-6 HCPLUS  
CN 77-928-Rb protein [77-methionine] (human clone pCMVRBd2-78) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*  
RN 212254-23-4 HCPLUS  
CN 96-928-Rb protein [96-methionine] (human clone pCMVRBd2-97) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*  
RN 212254-25-6 HCPLUS  
CN 148-928-Rb protein (human clone pCMVRBd1-147) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*  
RN 212254-29-0 HCPLUS  
CN (1-30)-(108-928)-Rb protein (human clone pRB.DELTA.31-107) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*  
RN 212254-31-4 HCPLUS  
CN (1-76)-(108-928)-Rb protein (human clone pRB.DELTA.77-107) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*  
RN 212254-34-7 HCPLUS  
CN Rb Protein [111-glycine,112-aspartic acid] (human clone pRBm111/112) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*  
RN 212254-36-9 HCPLUS  
CN (1-110)-(181-928)-Rb protein (human clone pRB.DELTA.111-181) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*  
RN 212254-38-1 HCPLUS  
CN (1-110)-(242-928)-Rb protein (human clone pRB.DELTA.111-241) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*  
RN 212254-41-6 HCPLUS  
CN (1-180)-(242-928)-Rb protein (human clone pRB.DELTA.181-241) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*  
RN 212254-43-8 HCPLUS  
CN (1-241)-(301-928)-Rb protein (human clone pRB.DELTA.242-300) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*  
IT 212254-14-3 212254-16-5 212254-22-3  
212254-24-5 212254-26-7  
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(nucleotide sequence; analogs of retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein for use in treatment of hyperproliferative disorders)  
RN 212254-14-3 HCPLUS  
CN DNA (human clone pCMVRBd2-34 34-928-Rb protein [34-methionine]-specifying) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

RN 212254-16-5 HCPLUS  
CN DNA (human clone pCMVRBd2-55 54-928-Rb protein [54-methionine]-specifying)  
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

RN 212254-22-3 HCPLUS  
CN DNA (human clone pCMVRBd2-78 77-928-Rb protein [77-methionine]-specifying)  
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

RN 212254-24-5 HCPLUS  
CN DNA (human clone pCMVRBd2-97 96-928-Rb protein [96-methionine]-specifying)  
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

RN 212254-26-7 HCPLUS  
CN DNA (human clone pCMVRBd1-147 148-928-Rb protein-specifying) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

IT 212254-27-8 212254-30-3 212254-32-5  
212254-35-8 212254-37-0 212254-39-2  
212254-42-7  
RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES  
(Uses)  
(nucleotide sequence; analogs of retinoblastoma tumor suppressor  
protein for use in treatment of hyperproliferative disorders)  
RN 212254-27-8 HCPLUS  
CN DNA (human clone pRB.DELTA.31-107 (1-30)-(108-928)-Rb protein-specifying)  
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

RN 212254-30-3 HCPLUS  
CN DNA (human clone pRB.DELTA.77-107 (1-76)-(108-928)-Rb protein-specifying)  
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

RN 212254-32-5 HCPLUS  
CN DNA (human clone pRBm111/112 Rb Protein [111-glycine,112-aspartic  
acid]-specifying) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

RN 212254-35-8 HCPLUS  
CN DNA (human clone pRB.DELTA.111-181 (1-110)-(181-928)-Rb  
protein-specifying) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

RN 212254-37-0 HCPLUS  
CN DNA (human clone pRB.DELTA.111-241 (1-110)-(242-928)-Rb  
protein-specifying) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

RN 212254-39-2 HCPLUS  
CN DNA (human clone pRB.DELTA.181-241 (1-180)-(242-928)-Rb  
protein-specifying) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

RN 212254-42-7 HCPLUS  
CN DNA (human clone pRB.DELTA.242-300 (1-241)-(301-928)-Rb  
protein-specifying) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*